The Sydney Morning Herald.

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FOR MORETON BAY.

THE SCHOONER SECRET will receive goods for the above port until NOON This Day.

For freight or passage apply to J. J. Hunter, master; or to

JAMES DALGARNO,
7467 Flour Company's Wharf.

FOR MELBOURNE,

THE new brigantine MINERVA, 102 tons, Birkenshaw, master, will sail 14th instant, having nearly all her cargo engaged. For freight or passage, being very superior, apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to

THOMAS HOVENDEN,
7434 Spring-street.

FOR HOBART TOWN.

THE well-known packet Brig EMMA, 170 tons, R. F. Pockley, Commander, is daily expected, and will have her usual despatch. She has first-rate accommodation for passengers, her state rooms are fitted up with beds and bed linen, and in every way to insure the comfort and convenience of passengers. For freight or passage apply to

JOHN MACNAMARA,
Queen-street.
November 9. 7444

FIRST VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE.

THE fine fast-sailing barque KINGSTON, 360 tons, Captain Harwood, has room for two or three cabin or steerage passengers. Apply to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
Packet Office, 470, George-street. 7446

FOR ADELAIDE DIRECT.

THE fine Adelaide trader EMMA, Captain William Osborn, now fast filling up, will have quick despatch.

For freight or passage, having excellent accommodation, apply on board, at the Circular Wharf, or to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
6911 Packet Office, 470, George-street.

FOR ADELAIDE.

THE fine fast-sailing new brig FREAK, 250 tons, T. Beckford Simpson, commander, will sail for the above port direct on Saturday, the 11th instant.

For freight, cabin, or steerage passage, having first-rate accommodation, apply to the Captain, on board, at the Queen's Wharf; or to

W. S. DELOITTE,
7, Jamison-street.

This ship offers an eligible opportunity for the conveyance of horses.
November 6. 7227

FOR ADELAIDE.

THE fast-sailing first-class brig PERI, Christopher Gwatkin, commander. Nearly full cargo being engaged and ready for shipment, this vessel will have immediate dispatch. The cabin accommodations are very superior.

For freight or passage apply to Captain Gwatkin; or to

JOSEPH S. WILLIS,
7398 Church-hill.

FOR TWOFOLD BAY AND PAMBULA.

THE fine fast-sailing schooner EMMA AND ELIZA, 40 tons, Captain M'Intyre, will sail for the above ports positively on Saturday, 11th November. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to the master, on board, at Davis's Wharf; or to

GEORGE COLESON,
7376 Market Wharf

FIRST VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.

ONE CABIN DISENGAGED,

THE noted Clipper PHANTOM, can accommodate two cabin or steerage passengers, on immediate application being made to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
Packet Office, 470, George-street. 7445

THE ONLY VESSEL (NOW TAKING IN)

FOR AUCKLAND.

A REGULAR TRADER.

THE favourite Schooner DEBORAH, A. Bliss, Commander, will have quick despatch.

Apply on board, at the *Circular Wharf*; or, to

R. T. FORD,
7428 8, Bridge-street.

FOR AUCKLAND DIRECT.

THE fast sailing Packet Brig LOUISA, 182 tons, W. N. Millton, commander.

This vessel having made a very quick passage down, is now hourly expected.

For freight or passage apply to

JOHN MACNAMARA,
7443 Queen-street.

FOR PORT NICHOLSON DIRECT.

SAILS POSITIVELY SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 12.

THE fine fast-sailing brig CALYPSO, 120 tons burthen, John Lown, Commander, lying at the Flour Company's Wharf. Has room for a few tons of goods.

All cargo must be on board by Friday evening, entries passed, and bills of lading in by noon on Saturday, as the vessel proceeds to sea by daybreak on Sunday morning.

For freight or cabin passage, apply to the Captain, on board; or

HENRY FISHER,
City Depôt,
480, George-street.
Opposite the Barracks.
Sydney, November 8. 7314

FOR OTAGO, NEW ZEALAND.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE fast-sailing A1 barque GLEN HUNTLEY, 504 tons register, Robert Barr, commander. Has superior accommodation for passengers. *Immediate* application is necessary to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.
November 9. 7457

FOR OTAGO, NEW ZEALAND.

FOR FREIGHT ONLY.

THE fast sailing A 1 barque GLEN HUNTLEY, R. Barr, commander. Early application is necessary, to

J. J. PEACOCK,
7380 Circular Quay.

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT,

TO SAIL SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11,

THE fine fast sailing ship CHARLOTTE JANE, 740 tons register, A1 for 13 years, A. Lawrence, Commander.

This vessel has splendid accommodation for passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For freight or passage, apply to

MACINTOSH AND HIRST,
7392 Queen's-place.

FOR SHANGHI.

THE fine sailing barque SARAH TROTMAN, A1 for 12 years, Brown, master, will sail for the above port on the 11th instant. For freight or passage apply to the captain, on board; or, to

Messrs. GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.
7380

FOR BOMBAY.

TOUCHING AT CEYLON.

THE fine first-class ship CASTLE EDEN, 930 tons register, John Austin, commander, will sail on the 12th November.

This vessel presents an excellent opportunity for passengers to India or England, *by the overland route*, her accommodations being very superior, and she carries an experienced surgeon. Apply to the commander, on board; or to

YOUNG AND CO.,
6385 46, Hunter-street.

FOR LONDON DIRECT,

THE fine teak-built barque WOODLARK, A1, 237 tons, John Bloomfield, Commander, has all her dead weight on board, and now ready to receive wool.

For freight or passage apply to

SMITH AND CAMPBELL,
or, to
THACKER AND CO.,
6743 Fort-street.

FOR LONDON.

THE Fine A1 Barque EARL GREY, 571 tons, Alexander Robertson, commander, having her dead weight ready for shipment, will be one of the early wool ships of the season.

This vessel having large cabins and great height in the 'tween decks, offers a very desirable opportunity for cabin and steerage passengers.

For freight or passage apply to

THACKER AND CO.,
Fort-street; or to
SMITH AND CAMPBELL,
Spring-street.
October 25. 6555

FOR LONDON.

THE fine A 1 Clyde-built ship TRAFALGAR, Walter Wright, Commander, 528 tons register. Has part of her cargo already engaged, and will meet with quick dispatch.

Apply to the Captain, on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or, to

6525 ROBERT HOW AND CO.

FOR LONDON.

THE fast-sailing A 1 barque AGRICOLA, 564 tons register, John Bell, commander. Has a considerable portion of her dead weight on board, and will sail in December. Apply to

FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.;
Or, to
7181 GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

FOR LONDON.

THE remarkably fast-sailing ship CHEAPSIDE, A1, 622 tons, David Lewis, commander, having the greater part of her dead weight on board, will meet with immediate dispatch.

This vessel has superior accommodations for CABIN and STEERAGE passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon. Apply to the captain, on board, to

F. EBSWORTH; or
6611 J. B. METCALFE.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine new ship MAY QUEEN, 408 tons, F. D. Butler, commander, having only a few tons to discharge, will be ready to proceed to any port in a few days. Apply to the Captain, on board, or to

J. S. WILLIS,
7312 Church-hill.

FOR CHARTER.

THE Fine first-class ship THOMAS FIELDEN, 465 tons, Robert Huntriss, Commander, will be ready to proceed on any voyage in a few days, and is well adapted for the conveyance of Stock to New Zealand. For particulars apply to the Captain, on board; or, to

THACKER AND CO
6957 Fort-street.

FOR CHARTER.

THE fast-sailing A1 barque ACHILLES, 449 tons register, Robert M'Ruvie, commander. Apply to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.
November 9. 7458

FOR SALE,

THE fine fast-sailing schooner ROSEITA, 73 tons register and 90 tons burthen. This vessel was built at William's River, in 1847, is coppered and copper fastened, and well found in stores, an inventory of which can be seen on application to the undersigned, from whom particulars of price, terms, &c., can also be learnt.

HENRY MOORE,
Miller's Point.
November 7. 7325

ANNIVERSARY REGATTA, 1849.

A MEETING will be held at the Custom House Hotel, at half-past four o'clock on Tuesday, the 14th instant, for the purpose of appointing a Committee to carry out the arrangements for the Anniversary Regatta, 1849.

All parties interested are particularly requested to attend.

Custom House Hotel, November 9. 7441

LIFTING AND FORCING PUMP, &c., &c.

TENDERS will be received at this Office, until 12 o'clock at noon, of the 14th instant, from parties willing to supply and fix a cast iron lifting and forcing pump, and basins, soil pans and traps, at the Victoria Barracks, Sydney.

Sketches, specifications, and all information, will be afforded to intending contractors, on application at the office of the Commanding Royal Engineer.

The tenders are to be addressed to the Deputy Commissary-General. The Government will not be bound to accept the lowest tender.

T. W. RAMSAY,
Dep. Com. Gen.
Commissariat Office, Sydney,
November 6, 1848. 7326

HOMEBUSH.

DRAPERS' RACE MEETING.

MONDAY, JANUARY 1st, 1849.

UMPIRE—MR. J. R. HOLDEN.

First Race.

THE DRAPERS' PURSE of Forty Sovereigns for horses that never won more than twenty pounds at any one time; weight for age; Homebush Welter Weights; heats, one mile and a-half; *bonâ fide* owners to ride. Entrance, three sovereigns.

Second Race.

THE UNION PLATE of Eighty Sovereigns, for all maiden horses; weight for age: Homebush racing weights; once round, to start at the three-mile post. Entrance, five sovereigns.

Third Race.

THE LADIES' PURSE of Forty Sovereigns, for all horses, to be handicapped by the Umpire, or whom he may appoint; twice round the course. Entrance, three sovereigns.

Fourth Race.

THE HACK STAKES of Two Sovereigns each, with ten sovereigns added, for all horses; four years old and under, 8st.; five years and upwards, 9st.; heats, once round; the winner to be sold by auction immediately after the race for twenty pounds, any surplus to go to the race fund. Post entrance.

Fifth Race.

THE BEATEN STAKES of Two Sovereigns each, with Fifteen Sovereigns, for all beaten horses during the meeting; one mile and a-half; to be handicapped by the Umpire, or whom he may appoint. Post entrance.

Entrances to be made at Entwistle's, Freemasons' Hotel, York-street, on Friday, December 22, 1848, between the hours of 7 and 9 P.M. Weights for the Ladies' Purse to be declared at the same place on Tuesday, December 26, at noon. The entrance money will be returned to those persons declining to accept, who are required to notify the same in writing addressed to the Umpire, at Entwistle's, Freemason's Hotel, York-street, on Thursday, December 28, at noon.

No person allowed to enter a horse who is not a subscriber to the amount of two sovereigns (except for the Hack Stakes, for which half a sovereign will qualify.)

The Rules of the Australian Jockey Club will be strictly enforced.

All decisions of the Umpire to be final.

Subscribers admitted to the Race Course gratis.

To start at 12 o'clock *precisely*.

N.B.—All dogs found on the course to be destroyed. 4419

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE, No. 488, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY, (Opposite the Barrack Gate.)

CAPITAL—£400,000, IN 4000 SHARES.

DIRECTORS.

H. H. Browne, Esq., Chairman
William Brown, Esq., Deputy Chairman
John Alexander, Esq. | Wm. Fanning, Esq.
Alex. Campbell, Esq. | J. L. Montefiore, Esq.

MARINE SURVEYOR.

Captain Ashmore, Kent-street North.

The Directors attend daily to receive applications for insurances. Risks are taken on goods and vessels of forty-five tons register and upwards to all ports.

The Board meets every Wednesday at one o'clock for the despatch of general business.

Rates of Premium per cent. (with average.)

Europe	2½	Colonial trade—	
China, India, &c.	2½	Hobart Town	¾
Java	2	Launceston	1
South America	2	Port Phillip	1
Mauritius or Bourbon	2	Ditto per steamer	½
Cape of Good Hope	2½	Adelaide	1½
Torres' Straits	2	Swan River	2½
Whaling vessels for the voyage	9 to 10	Auckland	1
Time risks		Port Nicholson	1½
12 months	9	Port Nelson	2
6 "	5	For goods, &c., made free of particular average the premium is reduced ¼ to ½ per cent on the above rates	
3 "	3		

J. C. PHELPS,
5200 Secretary

SYDNEY BRANCH

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

Subscribed and Invested Capital,

ONE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS.

THE following are the REDUCED RATES of premium at which the undersigned are prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against fire, viz.:—

FIRST CLASS RISKS.

	Per cent. per annum. s.	d.
Buildings of stone or brick, slated and detached	7	6
Buildings as above, but attached to those of a similar class	10	0
Buildings as above, but attached to those of an inferior class	12	6
SECOND CLASS RISKS.		
Buildings of stone or brick, shingled and detached	12	6
Buildings as above, but attached to those of a similar class	15	0
THIRD CLASS RISKS		
Buildings of stud work, slated, and detached	17	6
Buildings as above, but attached to those of a superior class	20	0

Memo.—All hazardous risks subject to special arrangement.

Goods, merchandise, household furniture, &c., will be insured at the same rate of premium as is charged on the buildings in which they may be deposited.

ON SHIPS IN HARBOUR.

	Per cent. per annum. s.	d.
With a warranty not to repair	10	0
With liberty to repair	15	0
Building	21	0

All losses arising under the policies issued by the undersigned will be promptly adjusted and paid in Sydney.

Further particulars may be learned on application to

GRIFFITHS, FANNING AND CO.,
Agents.
Spring-street, October 20. 6913

AUSTRALIAN BENEFIT INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Meeting will be held for receipt of subscriptions in class No. 2, due 1st November, instant,

ON MONDAY, THE 13TH OF NOVEMBER,

at either of which meetings *new* shares may be taken in Class No. 1, and in Class No. 2.

The present cost of a single share in Class No. 1, (November inclusive) is £2 18s., and in Class No. 2, £2 19s.; but where more than one share is taken, facilities will be given for the payment of the back subscriptions by application to the Chairman, or Deputy Chairman, on either of the days above-named.

Notice is further given, that from the increase of subscribers, it has become necessary to devote the first Monday in each month to the receipt of subscriptions only, and therefore, that,

ON THE FIRST MONDAY IN DECEMBER,

Subscriptions in both Classes will be due and payable.

Subscriptions will on and after that date be payable in *both classes* on the *first* Monday in the month.

AN EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

has been published by order of the Board of Directors, with a copy of which each member will be supplied at the office on and after Monday next; the Solicitors; or any of the Directors.

CHARLES LOWE,
7009 Secretary.

TRAMROAD AND RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROSPECTUS

OF A COMPANY TO BE CALLED THE SYDNEY TRAMROAD AND RAILWAY COMPANY.

TO BE INCORPORATED BY AN ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE:

Charles Cowper, Esq., Chairman.

Wm. Bowman, Esq.	A. Moses, Esq.
Thomas Barker, Esq.	George M'Leay, Esq.
James Byrnes, Esq.	T. S. Mort, Esq.
Daniel Cooper, Esq.	T. A. Murray, Esq.
Frederick Darvall, Esq.	Charles Nicholson, Esq.
T. Holt, Jun., Esq.	George Oakes, Esq.
T. H. Hood, Esq.	Henry O'Brien, Esq.
Thomas Icely, Esq.	John N. Oxley, Esq.
Arthur Jeffreys, Esq.	Robert Porter, Esq.
Charles Kemp, Esq.	F. Rossi, Esq.
John Lamb, Esq.	James Simmons, Esq.
William Lithgow, Esq.	H. G. Smith, Esq.
Robert Lowe, Esq.	Wm. Walker, Esq.
S. Lyons, Esq.	E. Weston, Esq.
A. Michie, Esq.	

CAPITAL £100,000.

To be raised by Twenty Thousand Shares of Five Pounds each.

THE responsibility of the Shareholders will be limited to the amount of their respective shares.

Interest for ten years, at five per cent. per annum, will be guaranteed by the Government; but the payment will not commence until the Act of Incorporation has been passed, and One Pound per share has been paid up.

Five Shillings deposit upon each share must be transmitted with the applications for shares; but no further instalment will be required until the Company is incorporated. An interval of not less than three months will be allowed between each call, which will in no case exceed the amount of Ten Shillings per share.

The Imperial and Colonial Governments have repeatedly recognised the importance of introducing railway transit into the colony, and the public have testified their interest in the project by voluntarily subscribing one moiety of the expense incurred by making a preliminary survey. By means of this survey it has been satisfactorily shown that there are no physical obstacles of a nature calculated to prevent the formation of a line of railway, at all events through the Counties of Cumberland, Camden, and Argyle. The information which has been carefully collected from authentic sources has also demonstrated that the traffic must be amply remunerative.

The first lines will be laid down in the county of Cumberland, commencing from the city of Sydney, or its immediate vicinity. A main trunk will be carried to the point from which it may be hereafter determined that the Southern and Western, or North-Western, Branches respectively should diverge; and these branches will then be prolonged as far as the funds of the Company will admit. Eventually it is intended to augment the capital, in order to carry the line to Goulburn, and, if found practicable, to Bathurst also.

As soon as shares to the extent of fifty thousand pounds shall have been subscribed for, a general meeting of the Shareholders will be called, for the purpose of appointing a Board of Directors to complete the arrangements for establishing the Company.

Applications for shares are to be addressed, in the subjoined form, to the Provisional Committee, at the Office of the Company, Foster's-buildings, Elizabeth-street, next door to Mr. Norton's, Sydney.

CHARLES COWPER,
Chairman of the Provisional Committee.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Provisional Committee of the Sydney Tramroad and Railway Company.

Gentlemen,—

I request that you will allot me shares of £5 each in the above named Company, and I hereby undertake to accept the same, or any less number that may be allotted to me; and also to conform to such regulations as shall be established by the Act of the Legislature incorporating the Company.

The deposit of five shillings each upon the shares applied for is enclosed, and I hereby authorise you to expend such portion of the amount as may be necessary to meet the expenses preliminary to the commencement of the work

Name in full __________
Residence __________
Date __________
Usual signature __________

Blank forms may be had upon application at the office of the Company.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT A MEETING OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE IRISH AND SCOTCH RELIEF FUND.

"THAT this Committee hereby beg to record their sense of the great obligation under which the Honorable Francis Scott has placed the inhabitants of this colony by his valuable and untiring efforts to carry out their wishes, in affording the most immediate and permanent relief to their suffering brethren in Ireland and Scotland, by assisting them to emigrate to this country; and they further beg to express their unqualified approval of the able and judicious measures proposed to be adopted by that honorable gentleman in furtherance of this most desirable object."

It was also resolved "that the funds in hand be retained in the colony, in the event of any of the parties sent out under the arrangements made by Mr. Scott requiring pecuniary assistance on their arrival here."

Also,

"That those gentlemen whose names had been published as subscribers, and who had not paid up the amount of their respective subscriptions, be applied to for immediate payment."
7447

NOTICE.

COOK'S RIVER AND NEWTOWN ROAD.

SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for the lease of the Tolls on the Cook's River Road, from the 1st January to 31st December, 1849, such Tenders to be left at the office of the Secretary, 205, Elizabeth-street North, on or before the 12th December, at noon.

The rent is to be paid monthly, each month in advance, and security, conformably to the provisions of the Parish Road Act.

Parties desirous of tendering are requested to take notice that the Trustees will reserve the power to terminate the lease at any time during the above-named period, provided the contemplated new line of road to Canterbury be formed and open to the public. 7403

REMOVAL.—The undersigned has removed to those large and commodious premises, adjoining Dr. M'Kellar's, and nearly opposite Messrs. Mitchell and Co.'s, Lower George-street, where he will continue to carry on the supplying of ships with Groceries, Provisions, and Wines, as heretofore.

S. ELLIOTT.
November 4 7175

NOTICE.

DOUGLAS AND PITKETHLY,

WHOLESALE and Export Confectioners, No. 277, Brickfield-hill, beg to inform town and country settlers that they will always have a stock of goods on hand not to be surpassed in the colony, on the most reasonable terms.

FOR CASH ONLY. 6607

TO CAPTAINS OF VESSELS, SHIP-OWNERS, MERCHANTS, &c.

J. K. CLEEVE, Wholesale and Retail Butcher, No. 27, Charlotte-place, will supply the Shipping with Beef and Mutton, of good quality, at 1d. per lb.

Live Stock, Compressed Hay, Corn, &c., on hand equally reasonable. 7478

£60,000.

EQUITABLE PLAN OF PARTITION OF THE EXTENSIVE AND VALUABLE PROPERTIES OF THE BANK OF AUSTRALIA TO BE DRAWN FOR IN 11,248 LOTS, BY THE HOLDERS OF THE TICKETS,

ON THE 1ST JANUARY, 1849.

The undersigned having been requested by some of the Shareholders of the Bank of Australia to dispose of their shares in the above plan of partition, invites the particular attention of his country friends and constituents, and would feel happy to forward prospectuses and every other information to such as may favour him with their commands. The price has been fixed at Four Pounds each. Any one of the above valuable properties might be obtained by the holder of a single share; and, inasmuch as there are no blanks, every shareholder is certain of obtaining something for his money. Upwards of three thousand tickets have already been disposed of—early application is therefore necessary.

GEORGE A. LLOYD,
Auctioneer and Agent.
474, George-street,
Sydney, October 31. 6876

CAUTION TO MOTHERS.—Irregularities of children's teeth can be obviated by parents permitting Mr. J. EMANUEL, Surgeon Dentist, to examine the dental arch monthly. Many persons permit unqualified parties to drag out their children's teeth too early, thereby destroying the natural symmetry of the mouth, causing the crowded appearance of the second set or permanent teeth, and contorting the whole of the face of the child. Natural specimens of these teeth can be seen daily at Mr. E.'s residence, where may be obtained Mr. Emanuel's genuine relief for the tooth-ache, preventing the use of the obnoxious (oil of tar) commonly called "kreosote." This tincture is sold in bottles, with direction for use, at 2s. 6d. per bottle. Also, Soothing Syrup, for infants' teething, which, combined with medical treatment, is sure to relieve the irritation arising from cutting the milk teeth. Sold in bottles, at 2s. per bottle. Teeth cleansed and stopped with pure gold.

N.B. Mr. Emanuel wishes to inform the public that he can extract teeth with the same facility by night as by day.

☛ Observe the address, 220, Elizabeth-street North, eight doors from Hunter-street, and adjoining Mr. Wallis, builder. Lamp over door with name. 3838

FAMED THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—A CASE OF DROPSY.

Extract of a letter from Mr. William Gardner, of Hanging Houghton, Northamptonshire, dated September 24, 1847,

To Professor Holloway.

Sir,—I before informed you that my wife had been tapped three times for the dropsy, but by the blessing of God upon your pills, and her perseverance in taking them, the water has now been kept off eighteen months by their means, which is a great mercy.

(Signed) WILLIAM GARDNER.

THE TESTIMONY OF A PHYSICIAN IN THE CURE OF SKIN DISEASES.

Copy of a Letter from W. E. Powell, M. D., 16, Blessington-street, Dublin, dated February 9, 1847.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

Dear Sir,—Having devoted my attention for some years to cutaneous or skin diseases, I think it but right to inform you that I have in various cases recommended the use of your Pills and Ointment, and invariably found them o have the most perfect effect in removing hose diseases.

(Signed) W. E POWELL, M.D

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, by respectable Vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the civilized world, and by

J. K. HEYDON,
Wholesale Agent,
78, King-street, Sydney.

SUB-AGENTS.

Of whom ONLY the medicines may be confidently purchased:—

Sydney—Mrs. Lewis, tobacconist, Brickfield-hill; Mr. Cleary, shoemaker, King-street; Mr. Allder, chemist, Parramatta-street; Mr. M. Dalton, grocer, 3, Campbell-street; Mr. J. Armstrong, surgeon, 343, George-street, opposite the Police Office; Mr. J. P. Davies, Little Bee Hive, Brickfield-hill
Parramatta—Mr. Rowling, chemist, Church-street; Mr. Walker, Church-street
Penrith—Mr. F. Robertson, storekeeper
Jerry's Plains and Merton—Mr. Joseph J. Harpur, postmaster
Wollongong—Mr. Thos. W. Palmer, chemist and postmaster
Twofold Bay—Mr. Covington, storekeeper, Pambula; Mr. J. Roberts, storekeeper, Eden
Shoalhaven—Mr. Green
Broulee—Mr. Fitzwilliam, postmaster
Windsor—Mr. Richard Seymour, saddler
Liverpool—Mr. G. R. Allen
Camden—Mr. S. Thompson, Steam Mills store
Richmond—Mr. John Ducker, storekeeper
Picton—Mr. Hugh O'Neill, storekeeper
Campbelltown—Mr. Bursill, storekeeper
Bathurst—Mr. Josiah Parker, chemist
Carcoar and Canowindra — Mr. Joseph Simmons, storekeeper
Molong—J. and A. Murray, storekeepers
Mudgee—Mr. T. L'Estrange, Welcome Inn
Wellington—J. Drew and Co., post office
Braidwood—Mr. Williams, postmaster
Hassan Wall—Mr. M'Lennon, storekeeper
Goulburn—Mr. S. Emanuel, storekeeper; Mr Davis, Australian store; Messrs. Benjamin and Moses, Argyle store
Queanbeyan—Messrs. Benjamin and Moses, storekeepers; Mr. Meyer, storekeeper
Yass—Myers and Alexander, storekeepers
Gundagai—Mr. Mate, storekeeper, Umuttbee; Robert Davison and Co.
Scone—Messrs. Cohen and Co., storekeepers
West Maitland — Mr. F. Lawson, Hunter-street; Mr. Pinhey, chemist, High-street
East Maitland—Mr. C. S. Pitt, storekeeper
Morpeth—Mr. P. O'Keefe, near Steam Wharf
Raymond Terrace—Mr. Houlding, postmaster
Clarence Town—Mr. S. C. Parker, storekeeper
Paterson—Mr. J. R. Houlding, steam mills
Newcastle—Mr. T. M'Cormick, storekeeper
Singleton—Mr. W. Copland Lesley, druggist
Murrurundi—Mr. John Boote, storekeeper
Peel's River—Mr. L. W. Levy, Tamworth
Armidale—M. and T. Quinlin, storekeepers
Warialda—Mr. William Geddes, postmaster
M'Leay River—Ellis and Benjamin, storekeepers
Moreton Bay—Mr. G. Harris, South Brisbane
Kangaroo Point—Mr. R. Davison, storekeeper
Wide Bay—Mr. Palmer, storekeeper
Ipswich—Mr. William Kavanagh, storekeeper
Darling Downs—Mr. Alford, postmaster.
Berrima—Mr. Wm. Gilbert, lockup-keeper, Bargo

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
4826

DARNELL'S COPY BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED, ex Trafalgar, a further supply of Darnell's short and certain road to a good hand writing, being a series of Copy Books, having on every page carefully written copies in pencil-coloured ink, to be first written over, and then imitated, for the use of Schools and Private Families, in progressive lessons.

COLMAN AND PIDDINGTON,
Booksellers, Stationers, and Printsellers,
7721 Directly opposite the Barrack Gate.

JUST PUBLISHED, price four shillings,

THE TESTIMONY OF ANTIQUITY TO THE SUPREMACY OF THE HOLY SEE.

To which are appended

A View of the Scripture proof of St. Peter's Pre-eminence, and a list of Anglican misrepresentations,

BY R. K. SCONCE, B.A., OXON,
Late Minister of St. Andrew's, Sydney.

To be had at the *Chronicle* Office, 133, King-street East, and of all the principal booksellers in Sydney; also of Mr. J. Broderick, West Maitland. 7439

BALZORINE AND BAREGE DRESSES,

EX TRAFALGAR.

DAVID JONES AND COMPANY have this day opened an extensive variety of very beautiful Balzorine and French Barege Dresses, to which they respectfully invite the early attention of the ladies of Sydney and its environs.

George-street,
7335 Opposite the Post Office.

GENTLEMEN'S WHITE SHIRTS.

DAVID JONES AND COMPANY have always on hand a well-assorted stock of Gentlemen's White Longcloth and Linen Shirts, made up on the premises from the most approved fabrics, beautifully sewn, and embracing all the latest improvements in cut and style.

George-street,
Opposite the Post Office.

N.B.—Shirts made to measure on the shortest notice. 7336

REAL WELSH AND LANCASHIRE FLANNELS.

EX TRAFALGAR.

DAVID JONES AND COMPANY, have this day opened an assortment of Welsh and Lancashire Flannels, which they will sell at the smallest possible remunerating profit.

George-street,
7337 Opposite the Post Office

SHRUNK DUCKS AND DRILLS,

EX TRAFALGAR.

DAVID JONES and COMPANY beg to apprise tailors, the trade, and the public generally, that they have just opened several cases of *military ducks and drills*, made *expressly to order, shrunk*, and altogether a superior article to anything previously imported.

GEORGE-STREET,
7340 Opposite the Post Office.

NEW GOODS,

EX ELIZA MOORE, WEST INDIA, AND TRAFALGAR.

GEO. CHISHOLM begs to call the attention of families and the public generally, to his last importations by the above named vessels, comprising a complete assortment of summer goods, which it is needless to enumerate. The following are among the leading articles, and will be found well worthy of their immediate notice.

Muslin, balzorine, barege, and de laine dresses
Barege shawls and scarfs
Lama and silk ditto of a superb quality
Horrocks's longcloths
Table damasks, sheetings, and towellings
Hosiery and gloves
Muslin collars and habit shirts
&c., &c., &c.

In addition to the above, a great quantity of millinery, baby linen, &c., lately bought in the colony at less than half of the original cost, will be sold at a small profit.

Berlin wools in every shade at a reduced price.

&c., &c., &c.
283, Pitt-street, November 7. 7299

TO FAMILIES.

FAMILIES will effect a great saving by buying their Boots and Shoes at Illidge's Boot and Shoe Depôt, 369, George-street, opposite the Market. 7293

EX TRAFALGAR.

THE undersigned have just opened—

Ladies' white French gauntlet kid gloves
Ditto ditto and black lace ditto
Glove tops and trimmings
Gentlemen's white and straw kid.

LARK AND BENNETT.
November 10. 7460

DEALS, DEALS, DEALS.

THE undersigned has now for sale, at his Cedar Yard, (Harris-street, off Parramatta-street,) a large quantity of Baltic Deals. They are of a very superior description—all long lengths, and can be cut to any thickness, on the shortest notice.

BENJAMIN JAMES.

N. B.—Cedar as usual, dry and cheap.
November 2. 7022

WARDELL AND CO'S.

VERY SUPERIOR WINES.

PORT in hogsheads, quarter casks, and three dozen cases

Sherry in hogsheads, quarter casks, and three dozen cases

Also,

Madeira, port, and sherry, of other choice brands.

WILLIAM C. BOTTS,
4429 Wharf, Darling Harbour.

ON SALE, by the undersigned—

B Y sickles, Nos. 4, 5, 6
B Y scythes, patent and crown
B Y chaff and hay knives
Wheat and flour sieves
Three-bushel bags
Woolpacks
Weighing machines
Wheat mills, every size
Patent wheat dressing machines
Chaff-cutting ditto
Wood and iron ploughs
Bullock yokes, bows, and chains

With farming implements of every description.

THOMAS WOOLLEY,
7389 George and King streets.

TEAS.

CONGOU, chests, half chests and boxes
Souchong, chests and boxes
Oulong, half chests
Flowery Pekoe, boxes
Caper, boxes
Gunpowder, half chests and boxes
Imperial, half chests and boxes
Hyson, boxes
Young hyson, half chests
Twankay, half chests and boxes
Present teas, ornamental boxes
Hysonskin, chests, half chests, and quarter chests

Also,

China preserves in 4 and 6 jar boxes

WILLIAM C. BOTTS,
4430 Wharf, Darling Harbour.

FRENCH AND RHENISH WINES.

THE undersigned has on sale, from Messrs. Veuve Delbos et Fils, Bordeaux, the following Wines, all which are of very superior quality,—even in England few being used which surpass them

Claret, St. Estèphe	Vintage	1834
Pauillac, Médoc		1831
Ditto, Superieur		1831
Grand Vin Lafite		1840
Sauterne, Haut Sauterne, in stoppered bottles		1825
Haut Bommes		1825
Grand Vin Sauterne		1802
Ditto		1834
Hermitage, Grand Vin, Blanc		1825

JOSEPH S. WILLIS,
4032 7, Church-hill.

DR. HILL'S CHEESE.

JUST RECEIVED, a batch of the above superior cheese.

7468 S. PEEK AND CO.

TO BE SOLD, very cheap, a handsome London-built Chariot, in good condition. To be seen at Martyn's Carriage Bazaar, Pitt-street.

N.B.—A lighter carriage would be taken in exchange. 7481

PURE SAXON RAMS.

FOR SALE, at Loowee, District of Mudgee.

	£	s.	d.
1st Class	2	0	0
2nd ditto	1	10	0
3rd ditto	1	0	0

JAMES WALKER,
Wallerowang; or
WM. WALKER AND CO.,
Sydney.
Sydney, November 2. 7019

WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.

THE undersigned is a buyer of the above.

ABRAM BRIERLEY,
6942 Sussex-street.

THE undersigned will make advances on Wool and other Colonial Produce consigned to Robert Brooks, Esq., London.

R. TOWNS,
Towns's Wharf.
October 31. 6900

THE undersigned will make advances on Wool and other Colonial Produce consigned to their friends in London.

LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.
Sydney, November 6. 7245

C. GILLMAN, if willing to return to the service he left on the 21st June last, is requested to address his late employer, through the Armidale Post Office.
October 10. 6589

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

IN INSOLVENCY.—In the matter of the petition of William Spence Brown, of Church-street, Parramatta, Medical Practitioner, praying that his estate may be placed under sequestration.

Take notice, that by an order under the hand of His Honor Mr. Justice Manning, one of the Judges of this Court, dated the 8th day of November, A.D., 1848, the said William Spence Brown was directed to appear before me, on Monday, the 13th day of November instant, at noon, to be examined touching the matter set forth in his petition and affidavit, and the time when, and circumstances under which the debts mentioned in his schedule were contracted, and as to his means of discharging his obligations.

WILLIAM H. KERR,
Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.
Sydney, 8th November. 7377

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

BETWEEN FRANCIS SHEA, PLAINTIFF, AND WILLIAM PHELPS PICKERING, DEFENDANT.

WHEREAS an action has been commenced in this Court at the suit of the above named Francis Shea against the above named William Phelps Pickering, to recover the sum of twenty-four pounds seven shillings, being the amount of a promissory note dated the nineteenth day of April last, made by the said William Phelps Pickering in favour of Patrick Hickey, and payable four months after the date thereof. And it being alleged that the said William Phelps Pickering does not reside within this colony or its dependencies, a writ of foreign attachment has been issued, returnable on the twenty-second day of November, instant, wherein George Kenyon Holden, of Sydney, in the colony aforesaid, Esq., and Jane Pickering, of Sydney, aforesaid, wife of the said William Phelps Pickering, are garnishees. Notice is hereby given thereof, and that if at any time before final judgment in this action, the said William Phelps Pickering (or any person on his behalf), will give the security and notice, and file the appearance or plea required by the Act, intituled "An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Actions against persons absent from the Colony, and against persons sued as Joint Contractors," the said attachment may be dissolved.

Dated this tenth day of November, A.D., 1848.

GEORGE ROWLEY,
7436 Plaintiff's Attorney.

SHIP SERINGAPATAM.

IT is requested that all accounts against the above vessel be sent in to the office of the undersigned, in duplicate, on or before Saturday next, at noon.

DONALDSON AND CO.,
398, Pitt-street.
Sydney, November 9. 7378

SHIP CHARLOTTE JANE.

NOTICE.—All accounts against the above vessel must be sent in to the undersigned on or before Friday, the 10th instant, at noon.

7393 MACKINTOSH AND HIRST.

CAUTION.—The public are hereby cautioned against giving credit to my wife Jane Spencer, (maiden name Jane Divens) she having left her home without any cause or provocation, I will not be responsible for any debts she may contract from this date.

THOMAS SPENCER.
November 8. 7313

CHINESE IMMIGRANTS.

SOME of the Chinese Immigrants, per Nimrod, from Amoy, being still open for engagement, parties desirous of obtaining their services can see them on board the vessel alongside Deloitte's Wharf, and will be assisted in entering into agreements with them on application to the undersigned.

These men can be engaged for a period of five years, at six pounds per annum, with rations and clothing, on payment of their passage money.

HENRY MOORE,
Agent for the Nimrod
Miller's Point, October 17. 6095

TO MILLINERS.

WANTED, an experienced person as an assistant in the millinery. Apply by letter to A. B., at the *Herald* Office.

N. B.—None but competent persons need apply. 747

A BUTCHER WANTED for a retail business in the country. A single man would be preferred, who will make himself generally useful. Apply to

B. S. LLOYD,
489, George-street.
November 9, 1848. 7442

WANTED, a man and his wife, as House Servants. Apply to Mr. M'CULLOCH, No. 219, Elizabeth-street. 7437

WANTED, a man and his wife, as house servants. Apply at the *Herald* Office. 7432

WANTED, a Coachman, who can drive well, and who will be required to act as light porter. Good wages will be given to a steady industrious man. Apply to P. HART, London House, George-street South. 7433

WANTED.—A man as General House Servant. It is indispensable that he should have a good character from his last employer, as also to understand his duties. For address, apply at the *Herald* Office. 7448

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES.

November 8.—Jane, barque, 221 tons, Captain Fowler, for the South Sea Fishery.

November 8.—Falcon, schooner, 53 tons, Captain James, for Geelong.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This Day.—Phantom, for Auckland; Dorset, for Adelaide; Star of China, for Taranaki; Nimrod, for Auckland via Twofold Bay; Ganges for Hokianga; Lynher, for Launceston via Newcastle; Cecilie, Secret, and Elizabeth Jane, for Moreton Bay.

To-Morrow.—Charlotte Jane, for Hongkong.

CLEARANCES.

November 9.—Lynher, brig, 155 tons, Captain Crew, for Launceston via Newcastle. Passengers—Mr. Bridges and two natives of the South Sea Islands.

November 9.—Elizabeth Jane, schooner, 43 tons, Captain Stericker, for Moreton Bay. Passengers—Mr. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Allan and child, Mr. Woodford, Mr. Watson, and eleven in the steerage.

November 9.—Secret, schooner, 38 tons, Captain Hunter, for Moreton Bay. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Ryan, and Mr. Cash.

COASTERS INWARDS.

November 9.—Australia, 45, Glover, from Newcastle, with 70 tons coals; Jane Scott, 37, Williams, from the Bellinger River, with 15,000 feet cedar; Mary Ann, 18, Filby, from the Manning River, with 420 bushels maize, 4500 feet cedar, 10 cwt. hams and bacon.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

November 9.—Thistle, steamer, 127, Mulhall, for Morpeth, with sundries; Peacock, 15, Chapman, for the Hawkesbury, with sundries; Frederick Griffiths, 54, Collins, for the Tweed River, with sundries; Stranger, 27, Croad, for Morpeth, with sundries; Pompey, 36, Ford, for Morpeth, with sundries; Henry, 15, Williams, for Shoalhaven, with sundries.

EXPORTS.

November 9.—Phantom, brig, 158 tons, Captain Fox, for Auckland: 25 cases Geneva, R. Woodhouse; 20 chests congou tea, 100 bags flour, 6 cases preserved meats, 1 case drapery, 65 cases Sicilian wine, Moses Joseph; 4 kegs butter, 20 boxes candles, 10 boxes soap, J. M'Nab; 33 cases drapery, P. Hart; 1 box apparel, D. Peden; 8 cases books, Rev. N. Turner; 1 case hardware, 4 cases and 6 trunks China goods, 1 case crockery, 1 case and 1 tierce tongues, 1 chest drawers, 1 wynch, 1 boiler plate, 1 trunk books, 1 case furniture, J. L. Montefiore; 1 package tobacco, 2 cases Geneva, 1 cask brandy, J. Kyle; 20 bags arrowroot, 1 cask lime juice, M. E. Murnin; 144 bags sugar, 8 boxes raisins, 1 carroteel currants, 20 boxes soap, 20 boxes candles, 13 bags rice, 1 cask soda ash, 10 chests and 12 half-chests Congou tea, R. Waterston; 1 case saddlery, 2 bales leather, 2 packages, J. Myers; 3 tierces salmon, George Thorne and Co.; 8 kegs butter, J. Knox; 16 bags sugar, 4 chests tea, 6 cases and 3 casks oilman's stores, 1 bag nuts, 1 bale corks, 1 cask glass, A. Fairfax; 1 cask glass, Young and Co.; 30 casks bottled beer, Simpson and Brett; 9 casks ironmongery, 37 casks beef, W. Wright; 2 hogsheads 3 casks and 2 cases ironmongery, 12 kegs nails, 10 bundles spades, 1 bundle wheels, 1 bundle saws, 1 bundle scythe handles, 1 bundle sieves, 2 bundles camp ovens, 6 grindstones, A. Hawley and Co.; 1 case and 1 parcel books, Colman and Piddington; 1 case drapery, D. Jones and Co.; 2 cases and 1 cask glass, 2 casks glue, 2 ploughs, 2 bundles mops and handles, 1 bale mats, 6 boxes candles, T. Woolley; 1 case and 1 bale drill and tweeds, C. Newton and Brother; 80 boxes soap, F. Meehan; 30 boxes candles, T. Donaghy; 16 packages drapery, 20 chests tea, R. Mackenzie; 1 pipe 1 butt and 2 hogsheads wine, Campbell and Co.; 20 oars, T. Day.

November 9.—Star of China, schooner, 101 tons, Captain Dowker, for Taranaki: 10 boxes soap, 3 cases and 2 bales drapery, 1 hogshead ironmongery, 1 ton bar iron, 3 bags boots, 7 logs cedar, 12 casks bottled beer, 39 head of cattle, 10 horses, 1 crate and 3 casks earthenware, 4 tons coals, 1 cask whiting, 1 package blankets, 4 cases oranges, 2 cases mustard, 1 bale and 1 case leather, 5 cases wine, 39 bags sugar, 2 casks currants, 2 boxes raisins, 1 case arrowroot, 1 tub sugar candy, 10 boxes tea, 2 casks dried apples, 10 boxes candles, 4 cases oilman's stores, 2 casks blacking, 1 cask nails, 1 case ironmongery, 2 kegs tobacco, 10 cases Geneva, 4 tierces beef, 2 tierces tongues, 12 grindstones, 1 case shoes, 2 cases groceries, 1 package cigars, 1 cask whiskey, J. Giblett.

November 9.—Lynher, brig, 155 tons, Captain Crew, for Launceston, via Newcastle: 3 bales bags, 1 case hats, Smith and Campbell.

November 9.—Falcon, schooner, 53 tons, Captain James, for Geelong: 2 casks oil, 20 coils rope, 1 cask carraway seeds, 1 bag pimento, 5 bags pepper, 996 coconuts, 13 packages confectionary, 4 bags arrowroot, 2 casks bananas, 10 quarter-casks vinegar, 326 deals, 2 cases clocks, 2 cases lucifer matches, 11 packages sundries, Sheppard and Alger.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will be closed at the Post Office as follow:—

For Auckland.—By the Phantom, this day, at noon.

For Hongkong.—By the Charlotte Jane, to-morrow, at noon.

For Adelaide.—By the Kingston and Freak, to-morrow evening, at six.

For the United States.—By the Robert Palsford, to-morrow evening, at six.

For the Indian Ports and England (overland).—By the Castle Eden, to-morrow evening, at six.

For Port Nicholson.—By the Calypso, to-morrow evening, at six.

For London.—By the Seringapatam, on Tuesday evening next, at six.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY.

November.		SUN rises	SUN sets	HIGH WATER morn	HIGH WATER even
10	FRIDAY	5 11	6 49	8 3	8 21

Moon, full, Nov. 11, 39 m. past 11, A.M.

THE
Sydney Morning Herald.
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1848.
"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

MODE OF KEEPING THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

In the year 1845, a Select Committee was appointed by the House of Commons, "to examine into the Accounts of Colonial Receipt and Expenditure, and to report as to the mode in which it would be desirable to frame the future accounts, in order to introduce uniformity, regularity, correctness, and completeness." In the following year the Committee brought up their report; and in accordance with their recommendation, the House agreed to a series of resolutions, of which the following are extracts:—

"That it is the opinion of this Committee, that as all the evidence taken before the Committee proves the superiority of the double-entry system of book-keeping,—its success wherever introduced into the public departments, and its general adaptation to the public service—it is expedient that the said system be adopted for keeping the accounts of colonial revenue and expenditure."

"That the Board of Audit should, from time to time, suggest the introduction of such improvements in the existing modes of keeping or rendering the colonial accounts as would remove the present anomalies, and secure a uniform, regular, and correct system of colonial book-keeping; and should also suggest the needful instructions to the colonial officers for that purpose, and prepare such forms and models as may be useful to give effect to these instructions."

This certainly seems very like putting the colonies to school, with the view of making good their neglected education in the science of book-keeping. The first of the above resolutions affirms a principle which we should have thought had been too long settled and established, in all departments of business except those of retail chapmen, to need any affirmation at all. Its value is so well understood throughout the whole mercantile world, that one would have thought it had been equally well understood throughout the whole of at least the superior circles of the public service. No man who knows the difference between the systems of double and single entry, could have supposed it possible that in any part of the British dominions the public accounts were kept in any other form than the one here recommended by the House of Commons. This would be assumed as a thing of course. But we are now told the assumption is at variance with fact. At this period of the nineteenth century, in this clear-headed and eminently practical age, which boasts of doing every part of its work in a workmanlike manner, the House of Commons finds it necessary to read a lecture to the colonies on the art of keeping accounts!

But what is still more mortifying, the "anomalies" of which the honorable House complains, and the ignorance which it comes forward to instruct, are found to exist in New South Wales. The resolutions were communicated by Earl Grey to Governor Sir Charles Fitz Roy, with a direction that he would take an early opportunity of submitting the same to the Legislature of the colony. His Excellency submitted them accordingly, by a Message dated the 7th June, 1848. And we gather from the Message, that the Resolutions had been previously transmitted to our Auditor-General, with a request that he would state "in what respect the mode adopted here, in framing the accounts, differs from that proposed in the Resolutions, or is deficient." This officer returns a report in the shape of marginal "Remarks" placed in juxtaposition with the Resolutions seriatem. The only one of these Remarks which we at present feel called upon to notice, is that relating to the first of the resolutions above quoted. It is as follows:—

"The system of keeping accounts by double entry has not been hitherto introduced into any of the Public Departments in this colony; and it is to be doubted whether clerks, adequately versed in the system, could readily be procured. If it can be shown that this system is superior to that acted upon in this colony, no one will be more ready to adopt it than the writer of these remarks."

This is a most extraordinary statement. We mean no disrespect to the worthy functionary from whose pen it emanates, and to whose zeal and ability in the discharge of his official duties we have frequently borne a most willing testimony; but we must discharge what we conceive to be our duty to the public. And we conceive it to be our duty to express our regret at the fact here disclosed, our astonishment at the excuse here pleaded, and our still greater astonishment at the challenge here thrown out.

And first as to the fact. "The system of keeping accounts by double entry has *not* been hitherto introduced into *any* of the public departments in the colony." We regret this because, as colonists, we wish to see the business of the colony, in the whole of its public departments, conducted in the best possible manner—on the most approved principles, and with the greatest attainable degree of correctness; because we agree with the Commons' Committee, and with all the witnesses examined before them, that, in regard to accounts, this can be effected only by that very system which we are here informed has "*not*" been adopted in "*any*" of our departments; and because, saving its frankness, we therefore think the admission discreditable to all concerned.

Next, as to the excuse. "It is to be doubted whether *clerks*, adequately versed in the system, *could readily be procured*." We are astonished at this "doubt," because we should have thought no man of business could entertain it for a moment; and because, even supposing it to be well founded, so far as relates to colonial clerks, the difficulty might be easily met by importing a few well qualified book-keepers from England, where hundreds of them, perhaps thousands, are destitute of employment. But the question naturally suggests itself: If competent clerks cannot be procured in the colony for the Government departments, how are they procured for the counting-houses of our merchants, where the books are always kept by double entry? We should think there is scarcely a merchant in Sydney who could not at this moment point out several young men, "adequately versed in the system," who are wandering about our streets in quest of situations.

In the third place, as to the challenge. "*If it can be shown* that this system is *superior* to that acted upon in this colony, no one will be more ready to adopt it," &c. Now, although the writer does not say what the colonial system is, there can be no difficulty in assigning to it its true character. Book-keepers recognise only two systems—that of double and that of single entry. The colonial system not being the former, must of necessity be the latter. The challenge, then, amounts to this—"Prove that double entry is superior to single, and I will adopt it." But who, let us humbly ask, is entitled to demand proof of that which, amongst competent judges, is universally admitted as a self-evident fact? As well demand proof that a sovereign is more valuable than a half-crown piece. This not being the place for a dissertation on book-keeping, we must content ourselves with the assertion, that the double entry system is not only "superior" to the single, but is the *only* one which gives perfect security for that "regularity," that "correctness," and that "completeness," in matters of account, for the sake of which the art of book-keeping was invented, and for the more effectual attainment of which all the improvements introduced into it by modern science have been exclusively designed. And should the writer of the Remarks call upon us to substantiate this assertion, we can only, in our capacity of journalists, refer him to the evidence collected by the Select Committee of the House of Commons; to the resolutions adopted by the House itself; to the printed Instructions of the Commissioners of Audit, sanctioned by the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury; and indeed to the experience of every merchant in the town, and the good sense of every man conversant with the question.

We may refer him, too, to something still more directly in point—the Model Forms prepared by the Board of Audit, and printed, for transmission to the colonies, by command of the Lords of the Treasury. These Forms, set out at full length, are now before us; and most triumphantly do they take up the challenge thrown down by the head of our own Audit Office. Here the accuracy, the clearness, the beauty, the simplicity, the transcendent excellence, of the challenged system, are reduced to ocular demonstration. And as these Forms have no doubt been transmitted to the proper authorities of this colony, we trust that next year the whole of our Public Accounts will be remodelled after their admirable pattern.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.—Thursday.

Before His Honor Sir Alfred Stephen and a jury of four.

The following absent jurors were fined £10 each:—Robert Jamison, Esq., Robert Johnston, Esq., and Donald Larnach, Esq., His Honor intimating that each of these gentlemen would be fined in a similar amount for every day of their non-attendance.

R. CAMPBELL v. ROBERT COOPER, SEN.

This was an action of debt, brought by the plaintiff to recover the rent for the Glenmore Distillery, which had been leased by him to one John Lord, who subsequently assigned to the defendant. The defendant pleaded that the premises were not so assigned to him. He did not appear to-day to prove his plea. The assignment to the defendant was produced and proved in the usual way, and the amount due was proved to be £220.

Mr. Fisher appeared as counsel for the plaintiff, and Mr. Norton as attorney.

The jury found for the plaintiff for the amount claimed.

CAMPBELL v. HILL.

This was an action of assumpsit brought on two promissory notes of £74 odd each, made by one Bowden in favour of the defendant, who got the same discounted by the Bank of New South Wales, of which the plaintiff is now president. The defendant pleaded that the notes were not presented for payment to Bowden, and that he the defendant had not due notice of their dishonour. To prove the affirmation of these issues, clerks from the Bank were called, (the notices of dishonour not being produced when called for,) who proved that it was the custom of that Bank, when a note was in their hands, and when the maker kept an account there, and the note became due, to look to the ledger containing the account of the maker, to see if he had funds to meet it. The witnesses on the morning the notes in question became due, looked to the account of Bowden, who had kept an account with the Bank, and found that he had not sufficient funds to meet either of them; that then notices of dishonour addressed to the defendant were posted by them before twelve o'clock in the day, who at that time had left off business, which shortly before he had been carrying on in George-street, Sydney, as a merchant. One clerk who posted one notice said it was addressed to the defendant in George-street, though he knew the defendant had about that time relinquished his business there. The other witness said, that he had addressed the notice of dishonour to the defendant in Pitt-street, (the notes became due on different days, the one being due on the 21st of June, and the other on the 27th of July,) that he made an original entry, in a book belonging to the Bank, of the notice sent to the defendant, against which he found he had made a memorandum, to the effect that he had passed the notice sent to the defendant, before twelve o'clock on the day it was sent. Upon cross-examination, he said he would not swear that this memorandum was not made concurrent with the entry in the book, nor would he swear positively, that he had not put the letter in question into the country delivery box at the Post Office, instead of into the town delivery box, though his course of practice, on similar occasions, would lead him to believe that the memorandum alluded to was made after the fact it alluded to took place, and that the letter was posted in the town delivery box. The defendant's counsel here showed the witness an envelope and notice of dishonour, which the witness said he believed was the one he had posted.

Other clerks were then called as to the practice of the Bank in keeping depositors' accounts, who proved that as soon as deposits are made, they are entered immediately to the credit of the parties in whose favour they are made. A clerk was also called who spoke to conversations that passed between him and the defendant after the notes in question were dishonoured; about the first note, the defendant in answer to an enquiry about its payment said, that after a certain composition he had offered to his creditors had been accepted, "he would attend to it;" and after both notes had been dishonoured, to the same witness the defendant said, "did the Bank ever expect to get money for these notes?"

The Solicitor General, with whom was Mr. Darvell, moved for a nonsuit. It was said, the presentment of the notes was put in issue, and according to the evidence in the case, the issue had not been proved. The declaration did not disclose that the notes were made payable at any particular place; and though on the notes themselves, it appeared, that they were made payable at the New South Wales Bank, yet it had not been proved, or indeed admitted by the pleadings, that the memorandum on each, was a part of the note; if not, the proof of presentment ought to have gone further.

His Honor was opinion that the objection was a good ground of nonsuit, but at the request of Mr. Fisher, who appeared for the plaintiff, evidence was adduced to show that all the written parts of the notes were in the handwriting of the defendant, and that they bore the same memorandum as to where made payable as now, when the notes were discounted by the Bank.

The Solicitor-General for the defence, then addressed the Jury, and said that the law in favour of indorsers of notes was very strict in requiring immediate steps being taken by holders of dishonoured notes in informing them that the makers had failed to meet the notes. The law was well settled on this point, and if the Bank here did not give due notice of dishonour, they must suffer for their laches. They were here the plaintiffs, and they ought to give strict proof that according to law they as holders of these notes had given the defendant due notice of dishonour. As to the first note, it would turn out in evidence yet to be adduced, that the notice was addressed to the defendant in George-street, when he did not live there; and therefore that notice was useless. As to the other note, the evidence of the clerk who posted the notice relative to it was extremely unsatisfactory: he did not swear to any fact positively; and certainly, looking at the memorandum, he says he made after the fact alluded to had happened, it would seem, from its correspondence, in writing and colour of the ink, that the whole notice and memorandum were written at the same time. He does not swear either whether he put the letter in question into the country box, or into the town box; if into the former it will be proved that the notice of dishonour could not have reached the defendant in time; and if he posted the letter after one o'clock of that day, equally would the notice of dishonour have been too late, according to the course of practice of the deliveries in the Post Office. It will be shown in fact that the letter in question, was received too late in the office to be delivered that day; it is stamped six o'clock, which means that it was received there after one o'clock, or put into the wrong box, and would not be delivered until the day after. Then supposing the defendant has never had due notice of dishonour, it will be said on the other side, that the defendant by the conversations already given in evidence, has admitted that he once received notices of dishonour, and therefore this defence will not avail him now. But those conversations do not amount to admissions of liability.

A witness was then called who proved that some few days before the first note became due, the defendant had left George-street, and went first to reside at Windsor for a day or two, and then went to live in Pitt-street, Sydney. A clerk from the Post Office was also called, who, when shown the notice of dishonour and the envelope in which it was sent, said as it was stamped six o'clock, that according to the course of practice in the office, it must either have been delivered at that office after one o'clock of the day it was received, or by accident put into the country box; in either event, it could not have been delivered on the day it was passed, it would not leave the office until the following morning.

Mr. Fisher replied, and contended that upon the actings and sayings of the defendant in respect of both the notes, that he could not now say that he had not had due notice of dishonour.

His Honor summed up, telling the Jury that he was of opinion that the plaintiff had made out the presentment of the notes to Bowden by what had taken place, according to the evidence of the witnesses; as to the verdict to be found on other issue, that depended purely upon the evidence adduced on either side, and of the value of which they were the best judges.

The Jury retired, and found for the plaintiff on both issues, with damages, composed of the amount of the notes and interest, of £153 6s. 8d.

Solicitor for the plaintiff, Mr. Allen; and for the defendant, Mr. George Rowley.

Cause List for To-day.—Smith and another v. Cooper; Lenehan v. Holding; Campbell v. Abercrombie; Moore v. Sutherland; Thornton v. Hill; Irving v. Sly.

Erratum.—In the report of the case of Ibbotson v. Bryant, in yesterday's *Herald*, Mr. Justice Manning is stated to have said, that he arrived at a conclusion "from construing the act *literally*," the word should have been "*liberally*."

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENT COURT.

Thursday.

Before W. H. Kerr, Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of John Walker, a first meeting was held, when the following claims were proved, viz., James Simpson, £2; William Hannon, £4 17s.; and Benjamin Pitt Griffin, £16 2s. 9d.

In the estates of James Turner Grocott, and Edward Hutchinson Pollard, certificate meetings were held, when no opposition being offered, the applications were granted.

MEETINGS TO-DAY.

In the estate of Patrick Grant, a single meeting, at 11 o'clock.

In the estate of A. and S. Lyons, an adjourned second meeting, at half-past 11.

MEETINGS TO-MORROW.

In the estate of William Hutchinson, a single meeting, at 11.

NEW INSOLVENT.

William John Bennison, of Braidwood, Grazier; on petition and affidavit, schedule to be filed on or before the 16th instant. Official assignee, Mr. William Perry.

CITY COUNCIL.

Thursday.

A quarterly meeting of the City Council was holden in the Town Hall yesterday, for the election of a Mayor and three Aldermen. Present—The Right Worshipful J. F. Josephson, Mayor, in the chair; Aldermen Allen, Broughton, Fisher, Thurlow, and Wilshire; Councillors Moore, Hyndes, Board, Egan, Brown, Driver, Ryan, May, Hill, Jenkins, Thornton, Paton, Wilkie, and Titterton. The following gentlemen returned at the city election, on the 1st instant, to serve as members, were introduced by the Aldermen of the respective wards from which they were sent: Mr. Flood, from Macquarie Ward; Messrs. Lingard and Smidmore, from Brisbane Ward; Mr. Macdonald, from Gipps Ward; Mr. Little, from Cook Ward; Mr. Neale, from Phillip Ward; and Mr. Simmons, from Bourke Ward.

Alderman Wilshire, on the introduction by Alderman Allen of Messrs. Lingard and Smidmore, inquired which of those gentlemen was returned to supply the ordinary and which the extraordinary vacancy in Brisbane Ward, which he thought it was necessary should be declared, and quoted Glover on Corporations, to the effect that unless in such cases the voters expressed on their papers which vacancy they intended their candidate to fill, the election was void, and that the third candidate was declared by the Judges to have been duly elected.

Alderman Allen said, that the voting papers were in the usual form, and merely contained the names of the two candidates to whom the voters gave their support. He supposed, according to rule, that Mr. Lingard, having the greater number of votes, would be entitled to take his seat for the full period, and the other member would supply the extraordinay vacancy.

Alderman Broughton thought it was a question with which the Council had at present nothing to do. If the rival candidates to Messrs. Lingard and Smidmore considered that there was a flaw in the return, it was for them to take such steps in the matter as they might think proper.

The conversation then dropped.

ELECTION OF MAYOR.

The Mayor intimated that, according to the Act of Incorporation, their first business to-day must be to proceed to the election of a Mayor for the ensuing year.

Alderman Wilshire said, that they were all by this time well aware of the importance of the office of Mayor, an office in itself not less important than the duty which now devolved upon them of electing a fit and proper person to fill that office. He had ever regarded it as a sacred duty imperative on him so to exercise his vote as in his unbiassed opinion would be for the interest of the citizens, apart alike from considerations of private pique or private friendship, which the step he was about to take, the resolution he was about to move, would prove. He was about to propose a gentleman to them for the Mayoralty, of whose fitness there could be no question, but whom he had not consulted in the matter. He (Alderman Wilshire) had come to the determination of voting for no man who was not prepared to pledge himself that he would receive no salary at the hands of the Council, even though it should be voted to him. It might be retorted on him that it was ungracious in one who had passed the chair, and received the salary, to seek to denude the office of the salary which had heretofore been attached to it; but he could assure them that the expenditure of that salary was the greatest difficulty he had to contend against—it was the greatest difficulty of his life—it caused him more uneasiness than any other duty he had to perform; and at length he was under the necessity of calling in a number of friends for advice on the subject, and in accordance with the advice then given, he expended the money; he called upon members to consider, too, the different circumstances of the city now, and at the time to which he alluded; that the citizens were not now so well able as then to bear the expense. Also, the difference in the duty to be performed, which was not now nearly so onerous as then, nor so extensive; for then the Mayor of the city was both financially and magisterially at the head of the police of the city, while now his connexion with the police was little more than nominal. The only duty in fact which a Mayor had now to perform, was to sit at the head of that Council, and if occasion should present, stand up in defence of the rights of the citizens. He (Alderman Wilshire) would not vote for any one who would not engage to exert himself in favour of a reduction of the elective franchise, and who would declare openly to what extent he would desire to see it reduced. The candidate for the mayoralty should also propound his views on the important question of draining the city; what method he would propose for effecting a work so desirable and necessary. They ought also to know something of his sentiments on the water question; and on the method by which he would meet the difficulties which beset the lighting of the city, which had puzzled the whole Council for the last six years. It was their duty to elect to the office of Mayor the man who they believed to possess the greatest amount of civic talent, civic industry, and civic honesty; and he was sure that very few of the citizens, if any, would find fault with the election of the gentleman he should now propose as a fit and proper person to be Mayor for the ensuing year, Mr. Alderman Allen.

Mr. Driver seconded the motion.

Alderman Allen said, that while he felt much obliged by the favourable mention of his name by Alderman Wilshire, he hoped that he would not persist in the proposition of himself (Alderman Allen) for the Mayoralty. He wished it to be distinctly understood that he was not a candidate for the office of Mayor: having had the honour one year of occupying the chair, he was perfectly satisfied. Mr. Flood was the only candidate he knew of for their votes on the present occasion. He hoped the Alderman would withdraw his motion, as he was not desirous of being left in a miserable minority, which he must be if the motion were persisted in, from the fact of his never having solicited a vote.

Alderman Fisher said, he hoped that Alderman Wilshire would not act so ungraciously toward one of the oldest members of the Council, as to persist in a resolution which would cause him to be left in a minority. It would not be fair to Alderman Allen, in justice both to whom and to his (Alderman Fisher's) friend, who was a candidate and the only candidate for the mayoralty, Alderman Wilshire ought to withdraw his motion. He now proposed to them, for election into the civic chair, Edward Flood, Esq., who was well known to every member. He would not propose any man for this important and honourable office, who was a stranger to him, or who he had not seen in harness. Mr. Flood, it was well known, had filled every office in that Council that a councillor could fill, excepting that of Mayor; and had worked harder for the good of the city than any other member of the Corporation; a man who he believed had not an enemy in the city, and had always performed the duties of his office to the complete satisfaction both of his fellow-councillors and of his fellow-citizens. He thought it would be quite time enough to discuss the question of salary when it came before them in due course, as in the course of ten days it would; but this he would say, that he would not so far insult any member as to vote him to the chair, and subsequently refuse the salary; he thought the salary was necessary, and cautioned the Council against establishing such a precedent, as that thenceforward it should be held that the possession of wealth was an indispensable qualification for the Mayoralty of Sydney.

Alderman Allen said, he could not more strongly express his wish for the withdrawal of the first proposition than by seconding the nomination of Mr. Flood.

Alderman Wilshire, in reply, said, he hoped that no member would vote for the amendment who intended afterwards to vote against a salary to the Mayor. It was this consideration that induced him to propose Alderman Allen, that while he was possessed of every requisite for the satisfactory and honourable discharge of the duties of the office, he also possessed the means which enabled him to fill the office without requiring a salary; and, further, because that to elect to the chair one who had previously filled it, and received the salary, would not be likely to receive as an insult a denial of a salary,—and thus a new era would be commenced, and no gentleman hereafter elected would be led to expect a salary. With these remarks, at the request of Alderman Allen, and with consent of the seconder, he would now consent to withdraw the motion.

The amendment was then put as the original motion.

The Mayor declared it to be carried, when a division was demanded. The following is the result:—

Ayes 22:
Alderman Allen, Broughton, Fisher, Thurlow
Councillor Egan, Thornton, Neale, Simmons, May, Smidmore, Paton, Little, Flood, Board, Wilkie, Ryan, Jenkins, Titterton, Hill, Brown, Moore, Lingard

Noes 4:
Alderman Wilshire
Councillor Driver, Hyndes, Macdonald.

Mr. Flood returned thanks for the honour conferred on him, and, having made the usual declaration and oath, took his seat as Mayor.

ELECTION OF ALDERMEN.

The next business was to elect three Aldermen.

Alderman Thurlow moved, and Mr. Thornton seconded, that Daniel Egan, Esq., be elected an Alderman of the City of Sydney. Carried.

Alderman Thurlow moved, seconded by Alderman Fisher, that John Brown, Esq., be elected an Alderman of the City. Carried.

Alderman Thurlow moved, seconded by Mr. Paton, that Thomas Ryan, Esq., be elected an Alderman of the City.

Alderman Fisher moved, as an amendment, seconded by Mr. Little, that George Allen, Esq., be elected an Aldermen of the City.

The amendment was put, and the Mayor declared it to be carried; a division however was called for, and the following is the result:—

Ayes 14.
Alderman Fisher, Broughton, Wilshire
Councillor Neale, Thornton, May, Little, Board, Wilkie, Hill, Moore, Driver, Josephson, Lingard

Noes 11.
Alderman Thurlow, Egan, Brown
Councillor Simmons, Macdonald, Ryan, Paton, Titterton, Jenkins, Hyndes, Smidmore

On the motion of Alderman Broughton the newly elected Aldermen were placed as follows:—Alderman Egan, to Bourke Ward; Alderman Brown, to Macquarie Ward; and Alderman Allen, to Brisbane Ward.

No other business being before the Council, the meeting broke up.

REPORT OF IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE.

Report of the Improvement Committee of the City Council on the Works performed in the City during the past year, from the 1st November, 1847, to the present date.

Your Committee, on the termination of the period for which the charge of the City Works has been placed in their hands, propose to submit to the Council a detailed statement of the improvements made under their sanction, the works ordered by them, which still remain to be performed, the expenditure during the present year, and the present condition of the working establishment.

WORKS PERFORMED.

The excavation at the eastern side of Argyle-street has been continued, on the level approved of by the Council, and has now nearly reached Cumberland-street. Quarries have also been opened at Harris-street, Pyrmont, and on the line of Crescent-street, from which large quantities of stone and ballast have been procured for the repair of the streets, while the obstructions to the passage of those important thoroughfares are in course of speedy removal.

A quantity of curbing has been set upon the streets, the return of which is as follows:—

In George-street	4771	feet run.
Kent-street	186	"
Castlereagh-street	315	"
Cooper-street, with rough stone	60	"
Phillip-street	79	"
Market and Clarence sts.	73	"
Clarence-street, with rough stone	647	"
Windmill-street	50	"
King and Elizabeth streets	19	"
Gas-lane	104	"
Wilmot-street	97	"
Bridge-street, rough stone	339	"
Market and Pitt streets	10	"
Margaret-place and Sussex-street	23	"
Macquarie-street	224	"
Goulburn-street	90	"
Cumberland-street	20	"
Gloucester-street	91	"
Elizabeth-street	103	"
Total	7301	"

A quantity of old curbing has been re-dressed, namely:—

In Castlereagh-street	79	feet run.
George-street	815	"
Kent-street	80	"
Macquarie-street	29	"
Total	1003	"

Surface Guttering has been laid in the streets to the following extent:—

In George-street	20,275	feet super.
Castlereagh-street	693	"
Cooper-street, with rough stone	320	"
Phillip-street	237	"
Kent-street	27	"
Market and Clarence streets	240	"
Clarence-st., with rough stone	1601	"
Windmill and Fort streets	549	"
Hunter and Pitt streets	150	"
O'Connell and Hunter streets	52	"
Bridge-street, with rough stone	676	"
Gas-lane, with rough stone	644	"
Market and Pitt streets	30	"
Margaret-place and Sussex-street	60	"
Macquarie-street	699	"
Goulburn-street	270	"
Cumberland-street	180	"
Wilmot-street	199	"
Total	26,902	

OPEN CROSSINGS.

King and Elizabeth sts.	437	feet super.
Campbell's-lane and Elizabeth-street	90	"
Bathurst-street	240	"
South Head Road	231	"
Kent and King streets	378	"
Jenkins-street	80	"
Burial Ground Road	60	"
Chippendale	2340	"
Brisbane-street	549	"
Campbell's-lane	40	"
Bourke-street	132	"
Total	4577	

New underground drains have been constructed across George-street at Devonshire-street, at Pitt and Market streets, William-street, over Wooloomooloo Creek, at the Old Toll-bar Watch-house, at Sussex-street, near the Hay Market, at Macquarie-street, near Hunter-street, at Miller's Point, at Elizabeth-street South, and at Margaret-place and Sussex-street, while the drains previously existing have been repaired and enlarged in various parts of the city.

Sustaining walls have been built for the support of the embankments forming the streets at Elizabeth-street South, and the road to the Burial Grounds; also at Cooper-street and at Margaret-place, near Sussex-street, to avoid the washing away of the ground surface.

Your Committee have also directed the City Surveyor to perform the following works, namely: to remove a wall encroaching on the line of north Cumberland-street, and inconveniently obstructing the street; to alter the steps at the side of the Waterloo Warehouse, in Market-street, on obtaining the sanction of the proprietors to move back the fence formerly obstructing and contracting the street, to the building line; to rebuild the wall opposite Mr. Fyfe's house, in North Kent-street, on the same conditions; to underpin the front of Mr. Flood's house, in Devonshire-street, which was endangered from the deep excavation required for the formation of the street; and to clear out the Tank Stream, which forms the outlet for the drainage of a large district of the city.

In the repair of the streets, your committee, impressed with the necessity of completing as soon as possible the permanent formation of George-street, the principal thoroughfare in the city, have devoted a large portion of their funds to that work. In the course of its performance it has been found requisite, in addition to the formation and metalling usual in the repair of the principal streets, to make a considerable excavation for lowering the hill opposite the Benevolent Asylum, and to construct a very large and substantial drain at George and Devonshire-streets, for the conveyance of the drainage water passing from the eastern district of the city to Darling Harbour. They have also endeavoured to extend the benefits of good roads, by the formation of the principal thoroughfares through the outer district of the city, where very little improvement had previously been made by the Corporation, and with this view have caused the substantial repair of Elizabeth-street South, Cooper, Devonshire, and Bourke streets, and the road at Chippendale and Darlinghurst to be proceeded with. The heavy embankment required for completing the repair of Elizabeth-street, to the south of the Hay Market, has been formed with sand drawn from Cooper-street contiguous to it, and covered with a layer of clay excavated from the hill above the Burial Ground, by which means improvements in each of these localities have been promoted together.

Extensive repairs have also been made in Erskine-street, Edward-street, the lanes adjoining the Hay Market and Elizabeth-street, Domain-terrace, Brisbane-street, Harrington-street, Sussex-street, North Prince-street, near Argyle-street, Goulburn-street, Gas-lane and Jenkin's-street, William-street, and Macquarie place, whilst minor repairs and improvements have been executed in numerous other streets throughout the city.

The repairs of Devonshire-street and Goulburn-street are performed by contract, as directed by the Council, and at very reasonable prices.

Your committee may also state that a plough has been procured for making the excavations necessary in the formation of the streets, and is now being successfully worked by the City Surveyor, from which a considerable saving may be anticipated in the future execution of the works.

WORKS ORDERED.

The following works have also been directed to be performed, and are not yet commenced:—

To open the water tables on Bourke and Crown streets, and on the South Head Road.
To lay rough curbing in Jenkins-street.
To repair Brown-bear-lane.
To repair Erskine-street, from Sussex-street to Darling Harbour.
To repair Union-street.
To repair Victoria-street, Darlinghurst.
To curb and gutter Market-street opposite the Waterloo Warehouse.
To repair Charles-street.
To repair sewer from the military barracks.
To curb and gutter in Bligh-street.
To remove obstruction at Soldiers'-point.
To remove obstruction Market-street West.
To construct temporary bridge at Brisbane and Goulburn streets.
To spread gravel on Parramatta-street, opposite St. Benedict's Church.
To repair Kensington-street with gravel.
To repair Brisbane-lane.

Tenders have also been received for gravelling Elizabeth-street, from Liverpool to Hay streets, and for constructing centrings and forming an arch at Argyle and Prince streets; also for constructing a bridge over Woolloomooloo Creek, which are now before the Council for approval.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE WORKING ESTABLISHMENT.

There are at present employed for the repair of the streets—

16 Masons
19 Quarrymen
56 Labourers
29 Carters.

EXPENDITURE.

The Expenditure of your Committee, from the 1st January, 1848, (when they commenced the expenditure of the sum of £7218 1s. 1d., being the sum placed at their disposal by the Council, and the balance remaining to meet the expenses incurred, but not liquidated in the previous year,) to the present date has been as follows, viz.:—

	£	s.	d.
Wages	4,172	11	8
Tools	173	19	5
Metal Stone	816	18	9
Devonshire-street	57	4	0
Goulburn-street	35	4	0
Incidental Expenses	63	17	9
Total Expenditure	£5,319	15	7

Leaving a balance of £1898 5s. 6d. for the expenditure during the remainder of the present year.

The particulars of this expenditure, as nearly as they can be estimated, would stand thus—

	£	s.
Wages, nine weeks, at £125	1,125	0
Tender for Elizabeth-street (total amount	140	0
Tender for Goulburn-street (balance)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tender for Devonshire-street (ditto)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tender for Woolloomooloo Bridge	[illegible]	[illegible]
Metal, 1034 tons (according to contract)	361	15
Tools	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sundries	[illegible]	[illegible]
	£1,809	18

Leaving a balance of £88 7s. to meet any contingencies which may arise, or any further expenditure which may be found necessary during the remainder of the year.

W. THURLOW,
Chairman.

Town Hall, October 30.

COURTS OF REQUESTS.

Last Tuesday's *Government Gazette* contains a proclamation, in which His Excellency the Governor has directed and appointed that Courts of Requests, in and for the City of Sydney and County of Cumberland, shall be holden during the year 1849, at the times and places, and for the districts hereinafter respectively mentioned, that is to say:—

The "Ordinary Sittings" of the Court of Requests for the trial of all cases not exceeding ten pounds, for the City of Sydney, and the Police District thereof, shall commence and be holden on the following days, and shall respectively be continued by adjournment from day to day as may be found necessary, viz.:—Tuesday, 2nd January; Monday, 5th February; Monday, 5th March; Monday, 2nd April; Monday, 7th May; Monday, 4th June; Monday, 2nd July; Monday, 6th August; Monday, 3rd September; Monday, 1st October; Monday, 5th November; and Monday, 3rd December, respectively.

The "New Sittings" of the said Court, for the trial of all cases from ten to thirty pounds, for the said City and Police District thereof, as aforesaid, shall commence and be holden on the following days, and shall respectively be continued by adjournment from day to day, as may be found necessary, viz.:—Monday, 12th February; Monday, 9th April; Monday, 11th June; Monday, 13th August; Monday, 8th October; and Monday, 10th December, respectively.

The "Ordinary Sittings" of the said Courts for the other districts in the county of Cumberland, will commence on the undermentioned dates; and the "New Sittings" of the Courts for these districts respectively, shall commence immediately at the close of the "Ordinary Sittings," and shall respectively be continued by adjournment from day to day as may be found necessary, that is to say:—

At the town of Campbelltown, and for such portions of the police district thereof, as are situated in the county of Cumberland, and for such portions of the police districts of Camden and Narellan, as are situated in the county of Cumberland. On Monday, 8th January; Monday, 16th April; Monday, 9th July; and Monday, 15th October, respectively.

At the town of Liverpool, and for the police district thereof.—On Wednesday, 10th January; Wednesday, 18th April; Wednesday, 11th July; and Wednesday, 17th October, respectively.

At the town of Parramatta, and for the police district thereof.—On Thursday, 11th January; Thursday, 19th April; Thursday, 12th July; and Thursday, 18th October, respectively.

At the town of Windsor, and for such portions of the police district thereof, as are situated in the county of Cumberland.—On Monday, 15th January; Monday, 23rd April; Monday, 16th July; and Monday, 22nd October, respectively.

At the town of Penrith, and for such portions of the police district thereof, as are situated in the county of Cumberland.—On Thursday, 18th January; Thursday, 26th April; Thursday, 19th July; and Thursday, 25th October, respectively.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

Mr. S. Lyons.—At the Commissariat Stores, at 10 o'clock, Surplus Provisions; after which, adjoining the Commissariat Stores, Hobart Town Oats, Kent Hops, Orange and Lemon Peel; at Moore's Wharf, Miller's Point, at 12 o'clock, damaged Teas.

Mr. G. A. Lloyd.—At the City Mart, at 11 o'clock, Tobacco, Cheese, Soap and Candles, Bottled Fruits, Chutney, Hams, Vinegar, Kent Hops, Carbonate Soda, Bluestone, Starch, Window Glass, Split Peas, Chocolate, Epsom Salts, Glauber Salts, Toilet Soap, Mess Beef, Curled Horsehair, Tin, and Sheepshears; at 12 o'clock, Champagne, Sherry, Claret, Port, Moselle, Bucellas, and Spanish Red Wines, Brandy, and Rum.

Mr. R. Fawcett.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Drapery Goods, Fancy Woollens, Summer Dresses, and Calicos.

Mr. E. Salamon.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Jewellery, Watches, Silver Articles, Silver-mounted Plated Ware, Accordions.

[Advertisement.]—Ten Pounds Reward.—Lost or stolen, at the Victoria Theatre last night, during the performances, a red morocco pocket-book, containing two £10 notes of the Bank of Australasia, one of which has a name at the back, one £5 note, one £2 note, and £1 notes, and some papers. The above reward will be paid on the property being delivered to Mr. Walter Whitbread, Josephson's Terrace, Elizabeth-street. The pocket book has the name of Walter Whitbread on the inside, and the number of the notes being known payment is stopped at the banks.

Special Licensing Meeting.—A special licensing meeting is called for to-day at the Police Office, at noon. The whole of the city magistrates are summoned to give their attendance.

Police Office.—The business before the Police Court yesterday was far from light, the summons list showing a large number of assault cases. Although these appeared to be of the highest possible importance to the parties concerned, they possessed not the slightest degree of public interest, and nearly the whole of them, very properly, met with a dismissal. The magistrates present yesterday were Mr. W. A. Miles, Captain Innes, Messrs. Holden, Smart, and J. Campbell. The latter gentleman, with his customary punctuality, attended his summons as one of the roster magistrates for the day. The same remark does not apply to Mr. Alexander, the gentleman who was associated with him. Mr. D. Allan and Alderman Broughton are the magistrates summoned for to-day.

Cockatoo Island.—Petty Sessions.—His Excellency the Governor has directed it to be notified that a Court of Petty Sessions has been established at Cockatoo Island.

National Library of Australia
http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1514385

Civic Festivities. — The newly elected Mayor and Aldermen gave, yesterday, after the proceedings of the Town Hall were concluded, a luncheon at Entwisle's, Masonic Hotel, York-street. In the invitations given, in addition to the members of the Corporation, there were included a number of citizens, and at four o'clock about sixty persons sat down to partake of the hospitality offered. The Mayor of course took the chair, having on his right the ex-Mayor and Alderman Allen; on his left Aldermen Egan and Brown. Aldermen Thurlow and Fisher filled the vice-chairs. On the cloth being removed, the following toasts were, in succession, given by the Mayor:—The Queen and the Governor. Alderman Fisher proposed the Mayor, which his Worship returned thanks for, and proposed the late Mayor, a compliment which Mr. Josephson, in a neat speech, acknowledged. The Mayor then gave the Aldermen and Councillors of the City of Sydney. Alderman Allen replied. The Legislative Council was next toasted, and acknowledged by Mr. J. Martin, M.C. The Judges of the Colony followed, and Alderman Thurlow returned thanks, and gave the Lady Mayoress and the Ladies of the Colony. The Mayor returned thanks on behalf of Mrs. Flood and Mr. A. Little for the Ladies of the Colony. This completed the set toasts of the day. The entertainment was well got up, the viands were good, the wines excellent, and the decorations of the hall tasty.

Court of Requests. — This court will resume its sittings at ten o'clock this morning, when the remainder of the cases standing over for adjudication will be heard.

Inspectors of Distilleries. — His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint the Chief Constables at the places specified in connexion with their respective names to be Inspectors of Distilleries, under the provisions of the Act of the Governor and Council, 3rd Victoria, No. 9, intituled "An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws for the Distillation of Spirits in the Colony of New South Wales, and for the issue of Licenses for distilling, rectifying, and compounding Spirits therein, and for repealing certain Laws relating thereto," viz.:—Michael Joseph Hart, Paterson; James Gibson, Camden and Narellan; John M'Alister, Goulburn; John M'Alister, Broulee; John Petecel, Mudgee; Charles Fox Muswellbrook; Anthony Sadleir, Scone and Murrurundi; Thomas Kerr, Cassilis; Joseph Bloomfield, (acting chief constable), Melbourne; Manton Flinn, Alberton; Michael Slattery, Flooding Creek; George St. Clair, Broken River; Peter Tighe, Grange; John Frizzell, Belfast; David Patten Jones, Mount Macedon; John Ross, Pyrenees; Thomas Halfpenny, Horsham; Anthony Bourke, Pearson's Station, on the main road from Port Phillip to Adelaide; Edward Lang, Dubbo; Donald M'Kay, Grafton; Peter Byers, Tabulam; John M'Illman, Drayton; Thomas M'Evoy, Warwick; John Fitzpatrick, Benalong; John Campbell, Tamworth; Thomas M'Gee, Warialda; William Kendall, Wee-Waa; John Thomas, M'Leay River; William Millington, Bombala; Charles Walters, Cooma; William M'Faul, Eden; William Moore, Ipswich; John Wickham, Moulamein; Henry Hilton, Tumut; Michael Norton, Wagga Wagga; Lloyd Bradshaw, Armidale; John Tracey, Tenterfield; Samuel Evans, Molong.

Forgery. — A young man named John Quigley, a seaman belonging to the schooner Minerva, was yesterday charged before the Police Court with being one of two persons who had, in company, on Tuesday evening, passed a forged check to Mr. Elliott, of the Saracen's Head, at the corner of King and Sussex streets. The check was for £3 16s., and was drawn on the Commercial Bank by H. Bowerman; but as on presentation on Wednesday morning the forgery was discovered, information was given at the Police Office, and the prisoner was shortly afterwards apprehended on board of his vessel at the Flour Company's Wharf. Evidence as to the apprehension being given, and the second party not having been captured, a remand was directed until to-day.

Two of a Trade, &c.—George Hough, of pugilistic fame, appeared yesterday before the Police Court at the instance of Wm. Sparkes, an ex-member of "the ring," to show cause why he should not enter into sureties of the peace towards him the said complainant. The evidence and the remarks that passed thereon went to show that whilst the complainant was, when out of the arena of his prowess, a very quiet and inoffensive person, the defendant was about as great a bully as could be met with. The substance of the information on which the present proceedings had been taken was, that on Monday evening, Hough came into a public-house in Pitt-street, where the complainant and his wife were domestics. After applying language of a most disgustingly obscene character to the proprietor of the house, he threatened the taking of the complainant's life. Sparkes stated the present was not the first occasion on which Hough had endeavoured to provoke him to commit a breach of the peace. Hough's defence was, that Sparkes had "turned a waiter." He had gone into the house he was employed at, and called for something to drink, which, as he was going to pay for it, he expected Sparkes, as a waiter, would serve to "a gentleman" as he ought to do. Hough was then proceeding to indulge in a display of blackguard appellatives, when Captain Innes stopped him, observing that complainant and defendant were two persons "who ought to agree." Being however satisfied of the difference of character that existed in the two parties, Hough was ordered to enter into sureties of the peace for twelve months, himself in a bond of £40, and two securities of £20 each.

Newtown Property. — Some alarm has been caused among the owners of property at Newtown, in consequence of a claimant for the greater portion of it having made his appearance. Nearly half a century since, the land then considered of little value, was granted to an old man named Devine, who is said to have parted with his interest to one Rochfort; since then it has passed through many hands, been divided into numerous lots, and large sums of money expended in improvements, among which are a number of houses, some of them equal to any in the colony. The new claimant is said to be heir to Devine, and we believe the pinch of the case is the legality of the transfer to Rochfort, through whom the present holders claim. Notices of action have been given to sixty-four persons.

Use of Envelopes.—In the course of a trial in the Supreme Court yesterday, the Chief Justice observed that he would recommend parties forwarding notes of importance in envelopes to be very careful, for he had lately observed in the English reports two cases in which banks were placed in great difficulties from notices having been sent in envelopes which rendered proof of identity very difficult.

Public Accounts.—All persons having claims on the Colonial Treasury are requested to furnish their accounts through the proper channel, before the end of the year, or as soon thereafter as practicable. The several collectors and officers in the receipt of public moneys will pay over to the Colonial Treasurer, on or before the 31st of December, the amount of all collections remaining in their hands respectively up to that date, so that the entire revenue collected by each may be credited in the accounts of the year within which it was received. The heads of departments and other officers, who have received advances to enable them to defray expenses incurred under their superintendence, are requested to furnish to the Audit Office, as far as practicable, and with all convenient despatch, the accounts of the expenditure thereof, and on or before the last day of December, to pay into the Colonial Treasury, the unexpended balance of such advances, that the adjustment of the same may appear in the accounts to 31st proximo. They will also, as soon as practicable, after the close of the year, bring forward all accounts of expenses incurred within the same, which do not admit of being previously settled, so that if possible all the expenses incurred in the present year may be finally adjusted and liquidated within one month after its termination. The Colonial Treasurer is requested to use his endeavours to give effect to these directions, and to report through the proper channel, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, any instance of neglect in complying therewith, on the part of the Government Officers concerned.—*Tuesday's Government Gazette.*

The Immigration Depot.—The alterations in Hyde Park Barracks are nearly completed. The front part of the lower story is to be used as offices for the Immigration Agent and his clerks. The large wards formerly used as a convict barracks are to be occupied by the orphan girls, who are expected to arrive in large numbers. The portion of the building set apart for this purpose will afford accommodation to upwards of two hundred and fifty girls, a larger number than are likely to arrive in any one vessel: the sleeping rooms have iron bedsteads, similar to those used in military barracks, which in the day time are folded back, leaving sufficient space for the girls to sit and work. One of the wards is set apart for a dining-room, and the kitchen and conveniences for washing are in the buildings outside the main barracks, and against the southern wall. There is also accommodations for about two hundred boys, who will have a separate yard, and will have no communication with the girls. As we mentioned on a previous day, all the single women who arrive in emigrant ships, will be sent to the depôt to wait for engagements.

Sudden Death.—A man named Christopher Sowther residing in Cumberland-street, was taken suddenly ill at about half-past five yesterday morning, and within the succeeding hour expired. The deceased had been for some time past complaining of disease of the heart. An Inquest will be held to-day.

Paterson Police.—His Excellency the Governor has appointed Mr. Michael Joseph Hart, to be Chief Constable at Paterson.

Cattle Slaughtered.—Between the 1st and the 31st days of the past month, the horned cattle slaughtered within the city numbered 1737.

Damaged Teas.—Purchasers of teas are reminded that Mr. Samuel Lyons will sell, this day, at Moore's Wharf, at 12 o'clock, a quantity of damaged teas, ex Thomas Fielden.—*Communicated.*

REVIEW.

The Cultivation of the Cotton Plant in New South Wales. By William Gardner. Maitland, R. Jones.

This is an exceedingly small pamphlet, of only sixteen pages, and consists of some notes made by the author in 1846 and 1848. They are, however, calculated to be of considerable practical use to the cotton-grower. The sorts to which they refer are the Sea Island, and the Upland or Bowed cottons; the former as better adapted for the coast lands, the latter for the interior. "The Sea Island Cotton will only grow within a certain distance from the sea, and within the influence of the salt air from the ocean." [p. 7.]

"In the United States the Upland Cotton is either passed between two grooved rollers, called a gin, with which one person can clean 65 pounds per day, or else it is put into a machine moved by steam or horse power, which will cleanse 900 to 1000 lbs. in the same time. No person can profitably grow this cotton, unless he can have access to a gin to separate the seed." [p. 7.] This gin we should suppose a very inexpensive article.

The Sea Island Cotton easily disengages itself from the seed. A simple shake of the hand will effect this. The gin is therefore not necessary. The price also of Sea Island Cotton is more than double that of the other. [p. 8.]

The author then describes the method of culture. Till it reach the picking, it seems nearly the same as that of maize. The seeds are put in in the same manner, without manure, at distances every way of three feet, three or four seeds in each hole, and covered with two or three inches of earth. One plant is allowed to remain, the others are planted out in rainy weather. Cleaning, tilling, and all that, as usual. Frosts must be guarded against. The proper time for planting is before the early rains in October. [pp. 8—11, passim.]

The picking season is in three or four months after the appearance of the plant above ground. Some part earlier, some later. The cotton ought to be snow white; the seeds black, smooth, and shining. A woman will pick 100 lbs. a day. The pods are fully open and ripe when picked, but not so much so as to drop the seeds. [pp. 11, 12.]

The information which accompanies what we have above abridged, is of the same useful character.

Mr. Gardner says, a small quantity of the seed, (which sort he does not specify), is to be had in Sydney. The season is not yet too late for experimenting, if rain should follow the sowing.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(From our own Correspondents.)

BATHURST.

THE ROADS.

A petition has been got up, and is going round the town and neighbourhood, on this subject, which called loudly for some attention. There was no public meeting on the occasion; but we understand there are already attached upwards of eighty highly respectable signatures to the petition, of which we give a copy:—

To his Excellency Sir C. A. Fitz Roy, &c.

The humble petition of the undersigned inhabitants of the town and district of Bathurst,

Sheweth:—

That the road between Penrith and Bathurst, being for a considerable distance in a very bad state, your petitioners, with a view to obtaining an amendment of the same, respectfully submit to your Excellency as follows:—

That the whole of that portion of the road between the junction River and Bathurst, is in great need of repair; that it is in many places so bad as to be almost impassable, and so as to render travelling on it extremely unsafe. That many parts of the road have to be avoided by turning off into the bush wherever practicable; and amongst the many very bad parts in the most urgent need of repair may be mentioned the following.—Three places on the road through the plains, where the run of water has cut such large drains as to render bridges necessary, which spots have now to be avoided by diverging from the road on private property, and if the parties owning the land were not to allow vehicles to pass through their properties, communication must necessarily be suspended until these places were repaired. A place called Red Bank is also very bad, being for a great part of the year under water. All that part of the road near Diamond Swamp, the pass around Mount Lambie, and some parts of the Junction Hill, are extremely bad, and a bridge over the creek over the Meadow Flat is quite impassable, and vehicles have, at a great risk, to go through the creek. That the road between Bathurst and the Junction has had no labour bestowed upon it since the formation, except in one or two instances, when a bridge happened to fall in; and that some part of the road has never been made at all, being merely a beaten track. That this road being the thoroughfare to some of the most considerable and important districts in the colony, viz., Bathurst, Wellington, Carcoar, and the Lachlan districts; and there being at all times, but more particularly in the wool season, a very considerable traffic upon it, your petitioners deem it most important for the public interests that this road should be put into, and maintained in, good repair. That when the road gangs were taken away from this part of the road, it was in a very unfinished state; and as no money had since been expended upon it, your petitioners conceive they have a strong claim upon the government for assistance, both from the importance of the road, and the fact that it has hitherto been almost neglected, whilst other roads of not greater public utility, and the upper part of this road towards Penrith, have had the labour of the stockade for years for their formation and repair. That, for the purpose of metalling the road, and for the construction of bridges, &c., there is abundance of metal and excellent timber throughout the whole line, so that no great expense would be incurred for carriage of material. Your petitioners, therefore, respectfully solicit your Excellency to take the urgent necessity of the case into consideration, and pray that Your Excellency will be pleased either to cause the stockade now at Blackheath to be removed to some part of the road between the junction River and Bathurst, or to adopt some other plan by which that part of the road may be put into repair.

And your petitioners as, &c.

Drowning.—A few days since, a man named Saltmarsh, nicknamed Bill the Barber, in attempting to cross the Lachlan river on horseback, was swept off his horse and drowned; the horse safely reached land. The body was found and interred without any inquest being held. About a fortnight since five men were crossing the junction of the Macquarie River in a boat, which came in contact with the stump of a tree, and the boat was capsized;—three of the men who could swim reached land, but two who could not, were drowned. They were in the employ of Mr. Hyeronimus, the innkeeper, at Wellington; diligent search was made for the bodies, but up to the time of our despatches they had not been found.

Creek Bridge.—Since our former remarks on this subject, we find that a Mr. Lewis, son of the Colonial Architect, has visited Bathurst, and made a survey of the Vale Creek in the vicinity of the town, taking depths, &c., and we hear that he is of opinion that the fittest place to erect a bridge is just below the Factory Fall. As far as regards the mere building of a bridge, his notions may be correct, but the approaches on both sides are decidedly bad and unfit; and many of the inhabitants, however, think differently, and are of opinion that the site first proposed is the more eligible one, and there are many feasible reasons for this conclusion; in the first place, it is the site fixed on by Sir Thomas Mitchell many years since; it is also in a line with the Cattle Market, and has the further advantage of being close to the Hay and Corn Market; the banks on both sides are well adapted for the purpose, being composed of granite and shingle, and consequently the less liable to be affected by floods; at all events, let us have a bridge somewhere, and speedily, as it is so much needed. We again remind the inhabitants of the necessity of calling a public meeting with a view to raising additional funds in aid of the government grant, so as to insure a good and substantial job. The sum of £120 will not do this. Mr. Lewis also surveyed the banks of the Macquarie River on both sides, we trust with a view to building a bridge over it; he then started for Carcoar, as we hear, to estimate the charge incurred in erecting the church and parsonage house.

Certificates of Freedom and Conditional Pardons. — We have within the last few months heard numerous complaints of the difficulty and delays in procuring these documents from the Police Office here; having made enquiries on the subject we find that the blame does not rest with the authorities here; we understand that they are not forwarded with any degree of regularity from the office of the Principal Superintendent of Convicts; this is much to be regretted, preventing many from shifting from this district to another, or perhaps leaving the colony with a view of bettering their circumstances, and who are prevented sometimes from doing so for many months, often to their serious loss and inconvenience.

Summer Hill Mine.—On Wednesday last, a meeting of the shareholders in this adventure was held at Arthur's Inn, to receive the report of the Committee already appointed for making final arrangements with Mr. Clements. Francis Lord, Esq., was unanimously called to the chair. Mr. Stephen, the solicitor, stated, that permission under seal, as required by the Committee, had been obtained from Mr. Robert Smith, (who has mortgage on the property), authorising the working of the mines for the period required. Mr. Clements stated that he had succeeded in securing the service of several labourers from the last batch of immigrants that had arrived in Bathurst, and should now be enabled to continue the work night and day. Mr. Simmons having stated the nature of the arrangements that had been entered into by the present committee, proposed that the following gentlemen do form a committee of management for the first year, viz.: Messrs. Austin, Arthur, Ford, Mockett, Rae, Rotton, Stanger, and Syer; seconded by Mr. Miller, and carried unanimously. It was then proposed by George Ferguson, Esq., seconded, and carried unanimously, that the following gentlemen (the former committee) be requested to continue in office for the purpose of framing a code of by-laws for the government of the general body, viz.: W. H. Suttor, Esq., M.C., F. Lord, R. Machattie, J. N. M'Intosh, J. Simmons, and H. F. Stephen, Esqrs. After some further matters had been discussed, it was proposed and carried, that the meeting should adjourn until Wednesday next. It appeared to be the general wish of those engaged in the speculation, that a competent person should be engaged to superintend the operations of the mine. The reports of the success of the works as far as they have been carried on are most satisfactory and promising, so much so in fact as to raise the shares to a premium of 50 per cent.

Constabulary.—Our chief constable, Mr. Rhodes, who, during the time he has filled the situation, has been highly and deservedly respected, has resigned, and proceeds to Wellington, to fill a similar situation there. Mr. Davis, late chief constable at Wellington, succeeding him.

GOSFORD.

Inquest.—Brisbane Water.—An inquest was holden on Tuesday, the 31st October, at Mangrove Creek, before Boyd Horsburgh, Esq., the Coroner of the district, and a Jury, on view of the body of one Thomas Linneker, a fisherman, found dead in the water of the said creek, on the previous day. The following evidence was taken: James Trainer, shoemaker, deposed, that on Sunday last, about two o'clock P.M., after leaving some boots at one Watkins's he met the deceased on the bank of the creek, who offered to put him across in his dingy to his witness's side of the creek; witness got into the dingy, and placed himself at the bow, with his back to deceased, the latter pushing the boat along from the stern; they proceeded down the creek about a mile, when witness perceived that the dingy was going down, he exclaimed "she is going down," and instantly jumped out of her; made an attempt to save deceased, who could not swim, but witness not being a good swimmer, and deceased having tried to seize hold of him to save himself, being much frightened, was compelled to swim to the bank about twenty yards distant, and on reaching it, ran for assistance about a mile by the creek, got a boat and returned to the place, but could not see anything of the body then, but found it on the following morning; the dingy was only seven feet on the keel, and hardly safe for two persons unless they sat very still in her. Thomas Watkins, farmer, deposed, that he had known the deceased, Thomas Linneker, who was a fisherman by trade, for the last seven years; witness saw him last about two o'clock on Sunday, when he left his house in a boat with one James Trainer; the latter returned about four o'clock the same afternoon, and informed him that the boat had gone down, and that Linneker was drowned; witness with others then went in search of the body, which they did not find until the following morning about nine o'clock; the boat belonged to witness; it was a dingy, about seven feet on the keel; it had been repaired about six weeks before, and was quite tight; deceased was sober when he left witness's house; he was a very bad hand in a boat. Thomas Hosier, fisherman, deposed, that on Sunday last, about four o'clock, he was informed by Trainer that deceased was drowned in the creek, the boat in which they were in having gone down; witness immediately proceeded in his boat to drag the creek, but did not find the body till the following morning, when he brought it to Watkins's Wharf, and then went to Brisbane Water to inform the Coroner; witness had known deceased for nine or ten years; he was a very awkward hand in a boat. The Jury found a verdict that deceased died from accidental drowning.

THE HUNTER RIVER VINEYARD ASSOCIATION.

(From the Maitland Mercury.)

On Wednesday, the third meeting (being the first anniversary) of the members of the society was held, at the Cottage of Content, East Maitland. A. Windeyer, Esq., was in the chair.

The Secretary read two letters relating to the ordinary routine business of the Association, and then read a paper communicated by Mr. H. Carmichael "On Training Vines in the Pyramid Form."

The samples of wine which had been forwarded by the members were brought forward, excepting Mr. Windeyer's samples, which had unfortunately miscarried; and lots were then drawn for order of tasting.

Mr. Lang, of Dunmore, produced three samples: a white wine of the make of 1847; a red wine of the same year; and a red hermitage of 1848. The white wine was of thin body, and sharp flavour, but without acidity, and a very pleasant wine for a hot summer's day. The red wine was a good sound wine, of fair body and pleasant flavour. The red hermitage was remarkably good for its age, having been only bottled on the 21st September last; it had the hermitage flavour; and although necessarily weak at present, promised to make a fine wine with age.

Mr. Edwin Hickey, of Osterley, produced three samples; a hock of 1847, a pale burgundy of 1848; and a hock of 1848. The hock of 1847 had almost precisely the same flavour as hocks of different growth formerly produced by Mr. Hickey; it had a pleasant quick flavour, and appeared perfectly sound. The burgundy was a very good wine, considering that it was only of this year's make, having the burgundy flavour, considerable strength and body, and so palatable that it was considered it would become an excellent wine. The hock of 1848 was of course thin and of slight flavour, but what flavour there was similar to that of the first hock.

Mr. Carmichael, of Porphyry Point, produced eight samples, four of which were tasted, viz.: a red wine of 1846; a red wine of 1847; a red wine of 1848; and a white wine of 1848. The red wine of 1846, made from a mixture of black grapes, had rather a sharp flavour, and was somewhat thin, but was a pleasant wine. The red wine of 1847, made from a mixture of red grapes, was of a paler colour, and the flavour rather strong and harsh, although it tasted as if the flavour was not yet fully developed. The red wine of 1848, made from the *franc pineau* grape, was a very good wine for its age, having a good body and fine flavour. The white wine of 1848, made entirely from Shepherd's Riesling grape, was an excellent wine, although so recently made, sound, of good body, of fine golden colour, and having a full, rich flavour; this was pronounced a really good wine, and a number of questions were asked as to its manufacture, &c.; Mr. C. said that the wine was made from Shepherd's Riesling alone, and purely from the juice of the grape, the husks being fermented with it; it was made in February, 1848, and bottled in September, about one hogshead being made; this was the first produce of those vines, which were planted in land ploughed, but not trenched.

Mr. King, of Irrawang, produced two samples; a white wine of 1844, and a red wine of 1836. The white wine was made entirely from Shepherd's Reisling grape; it was a very fine wine, of rich fruity flavour, and a beautiful golden colour. The red wine of 1836, and consequently nearly thirteen years old, was much admired; it was perfectly sound, and had a very fine flavour, but was not equal in our estimation to the red wine of Irrawang produced by Mr. King at the last meeting; it had been eleven years in bottle, and had made a considerable deposit on the sides of the bottle, and it was stated that being shaken in carriage had somewhat injured its flavour; the bouquet from this wine was very fine.

Mr. Kelman, of Kirkton, produced one sample; a red hermitage of 1847. This was a fine wine, of great body, sound and strong; with the hermitage flavour and bouquet; of a remarkably deep colour, but quite clear.

Some conversation followed about the different wines produced, but no distinct opinions were elicited. A general feeling of confidence was expressed that wine would soon become an exportable commodity from the colony.

Mr. King produced two samples of liqueurs, an orange liqueur, and a noyeau. The orange was very sweet and palatable, almost syrupy, but was rather fiery in flavour. The noyeau was remarkably good, of beautiful bouquet, and very agreeable flavour, without any fiery taste.

Mr. Lang produced a sample of white brandy, which was strong, and somewhat fiery when tasted pure, but very pleasant when mixed with cold water.

Mr. Kelman produced a sample of white brandy, so strong that when tasting it pure, it was difficult to tell the flavour, but when mixed with cold water it proved of fine and pure flavour.

This closed the exhibition of samples, and a discursive conversation followed.

The Secretary read from the books a minute of the financial state of the association, showing that there was a slight balance in hand in favour of the association.

Mr. Windeyer suggested that the opinion of the members should be taken as to the different wines produced, and be entered on the minutes of the association. Unless this was done it appeared to him that they produced samples almost without any object. He should prefer also that the opinion on the wines which should go forth to the public should be that of the association, rather than that of the reporter or of any single person.

Mr. Carmichael could not exactly agree with Mr. Windeyer. The object of the association was to meet and taste each other's wines, and learn experience from the success or failure that followed the processes adopted by each, with a view to perfecting as much as possible the wines of the district. But he thought it would be invidious and without practical benefit to attempt to affix officially the value of each sample produced. He was anxious that their proceedings should be made as public as possible, but he did not think the course proposed was advisable.

Mr. King supported Mr. Carmichael's view. The plan that had been already followed was for the reporter to take notes of what was said by members as each sample was produced, and to collate from the remarks made the general opinion; in this way the public did become acquainted with the quality of the wines produced, without any invidious remarks being made or unpleasantness produced between the members of the association. He, for himself, would say that he did not think he was qualified to pronounce decisively on his neighbour's wines.

Mr. Lang also supported Mr. Carmichael's views. No doubt the reporter had already taken down the opinions that had been expressed at this meeting.

Mr. Hickey said he was anxious that as early as possible the association should directly admit the public to its meetings, and should make all their proceedings available for public information.

After some further conversation the subject dropped.

The members then adjourned to lunch, which was laid out with great taste. The table was covered with a profusion of choice and well-cooked viands, to which ample justice was done by the members and their guests.

The following are the reports furnished by the members with their samples, Mr. Kelman not having prepared any. From want of space we are obliged to leave for a future number Mr. Carmichael's paper "On the Training of Vines in the Pyramid form."

MR. LANG'S REPORT.

White Wine, made from Schyrex Grape, in 1847. Vines of the third year's growth; quantity made, one quarter-cask, and bottled 31st of August, 1848. The vines are planted on the rich land on the banks of the River Paterson, five feet apart, and two stalks to each vine.

Red Wine, made from the Black Spanish Grape, in 1847, and bottled 20th September, 1848; quantity made, one quarter-cask. The grapes were injured a little with the rain before they were gathered.

Red Hermitage, made from the Red Hermitage Grape, in 1848; only two gallons made, and bottled 21st September.

Brandy.—One bottle brandy, of this year's produce (1848).

MR. HICKEY'S REPORT.

The samples of wines now exhibited from the vineyard of Osterley consist of a Hock of 1847, and a Burgundy and a Hock of 1848. The wines of 1848 are merely shown for the sake of variety, and to compare their quality in their present stage with the wines of 1847. At the age of nine months they cannot be considered in a fit condition to taste, so as to form an opinion of their character and value.

The Hock of 1847 was shown at our last meeting, and I think I may venture to say that it has now materially improved both in strength and quality, and I am persuaded would continue to do so for two or three years to come. This wine was grown on the alluvial bank of the Hunter, and is the produce of the Verdeilho and a grape known in my vineyard as the Madeira.

The Burgundy of 1848 was grown on the higher or forest land, with a gravelly ironstone loam for about two feet from the surface, then merging into an argillaceous soil of a stronger character. This wine is produced from the Black Pineau, which I think may be classed among our best of grapes. It is not a deeply-coloured wine, because but few of the husks of the grapes were fermented with the must.

The Hock of 1848 has all the indications, as far as can at present be judged of it, of becoming a highly flavoured and excellent wine. The plants from which it is produced are the Gouais, Madeira, and Verdeilho. These three vines ripen together, and in my opinion are most suitable for pressing together. They are grown on the same soil as the Burgundy wine. I conceive that in both these the alcohol would be fully 15 per cent.

The pressing of the wines now exhibited is carried on by the naked feet in a square vat with a perforated false bottom. The must is afterwards fermented in casks, with their bungs out, during two, three, four, or five days, according to the temperature of the weather, and with reference of course to the degree or extent of the saccharine quality still present in the must. It is then racked into casks well sulphured, and removed to a cool cellar, so that the violent fermentation may be arrested by a double means. At this stage the bung-holes have a piece of leather nailed with tacks on one side of them, so as to leave the aperture only sufficiently open for the yeast and gaseous parts to escape. The casks are filled up two or three times a day for a few weeks, and during the following four months once a day. In July, they are racked again, and then the casks require to be filled up only every second or third day. As long as the wines remain in wood they are racked twice a year, in order to separate as much as possible every deposit from them.

It may not be out of place here to state that, in my neighbourhood, I have endeavoured to awaken in the smaller settler a taste for the culture of the vine, and I am glad to state, that among people who rent lands from me these efforts have not been wholly unsuccessful. I have, as an inducement, offered to every tenant who will plant out on his land a half-acre of vines, from cuttings to be furnished by me, and who will produce to me a cask of sound wine, the growth of such vines, the amount of the rent of twenty acres of land, and also to take the said wines, the produce of his half acre of land, at a fair price, as rent. I conceive that a half acre of vines on the alluvial land will produce in two and a half years from the time of planting three hogsheads of wine of sixty gallons each; in three years and a half five hogsheads; and will continue to increase in quantity till the half acre will produce five hundred gallons, or perhaps more. I have at this moment in my garden, on the alluvial soil, about twenty-four rods of vines, or about one seventh of an acre, which produced last year three and a half hogsheads of wine. This alluvial land does not so much require trenching as the forest lands, indeed it may be dispensed with altogether if the land is twice ploughed, and then a double furrow opened for every row of vines—a spade deep being dug in the furrow when the vines are planted. I have offered to show to these people the whole process of the management of the wine (in which they imagine there is something very abstruse), and to go at any time to examine their wines to see that their treatment of them is proper.

There is no cultivation which the settlers in this country could enter on with more convenience and profit to themselves than the vine; because their time for the vintage is not required of them till the end of February, when their harvest and thrashing are all done, and the pruning and cleaning of their vines not till July, when their wheat sowing is all finished, and they have a month or two of leisure.

By the use of these light wines the settler would get rid of the expense of tea and sugar, rum and beer; and would have abundance from his vines to pay his rent without touching his main crops of wheat and maize. But to establish such an order of cultivation as this among a people such as we have in this colony as settlers, who know nothing whatever of wine growing, is, I am aware, a most difficult thing; but the only difficulty, if they knew it, lies in the attempt. Let the thing be properly commenced and carried out by a few of their own class, and I have then no fear as to the ulterior effect.

MR. CARMICHAEL'S REPORT.

Porphyry Wines.—I. (Bottled May, 1848.) A Red Wine, of the vintage of 1846; the same as was formerly exhibited to the association. The whole of this wine of which a hogshead only was originally made, has been disposed of. None of it was sold under 12s. a dozen. The present sample is one of a few bottles which have been reserved for the sake of observing what influence time may have on its character. It was made from a mixture of different sorts of black grapes, among which the *Black Spanish* predominated.

II. (Bottled 28th June, 1848.) A Red Wine, of the vintage of 1847. It was made from a mixture of red grapes. It was the product of two vats fermented separately, and united, after fermentation, into a hogshead. It promised to be better wine than No. 1, but was mismanaged in the cask, or in the process of racking. The colour, too, was rendered much paler by fining. At present, however, it seems to be gradually recovering itself.

III. (Bottled 10th June, 1848.) A Red Wine, of the vintage of 1848. It was made from the Franc Pineau exclusively. Only a quarter-cask of it was made. It has been fined and twice racked. The colour before fining was deeper and richer than it is now. The peculiar flavour too, characteristic of wine made from the Black Cluster grape, is gradually becoming less obtrusive.

IV. (Bottled 10th June, 1848.) A Red Wine, of the present year's vintage. This sample is from a pipe of wine formed by the mixture of two hogsheads, which were each made from mixed red grapes. In the one hogshead the Black Spanish grape predominated; in the other there was a larger proportion of the Black Hamburgh. The former promised to be superior wine. The mixture has not proved so promising as was expected.

V. (Bottled 24th September, 1848.) A Red Wine, resulting from filling up a hogshead of the preceding wine with about a third of its bulk from a cask which was the product of the last gathered grapes of the vineyard, of all sorts, white as well as red.

VI. (Bottled 29th September, 1848.) A White Wine, of the present year's vintage, made from Shepherd's Riesling. The must was concentrated in the proportion of eleven to nine, and the concentrated must mixed, so as to fill a hogshead and produce the present sample, in which the concentration amounts to about 10 per cent.

VII. (Bottled 24th August, 1848.) A white wine of this year's vintage, resulting from the mixture of all the pressings of the white grapes and the residua from the various rackings and *décuvages* necessary during the progress of casking the wine. All this residual matter was collected into several casks of different capacities, and subsequently racked into a hogshead. As these residua necessarily contained a large proportion of yeast matter, a portion of common sugar, in the proportion of a pound weight to about three gallons of wine, was added before the original fermentation finally terminated. The whole was re-racked, with an attempt at fining it, in March last, and again in August, when the present sample was bottled.

VIII. (Bottled 18th June, 1848.) A white wine, of the present year's vintage, produced from a mixture of Shepherd's Riesling with the mixed white grapes of the vineyard of every variety. A pipe of this wine was made, which was divided in June last. One hogshead was preserved unmixed, from which the present sample was taken. Another portion had mixed with it a portion of the wine of sample No. 6, and of that of sample No. 4. Of this mixture, also, a sample is furnished to the association.

The soil, aspect, mode of culture, and management of the vineyard, and age of the vines, producing the sample of wine here furnished, were described in the corresponding statement made to the association, at their last half-yearly meeting.

All the Porphyry wines produced during the last vintage are considered as decidedly improved in character compared with those made there previously. The season was not favourable for the production of wine, either as regards quality or quantity. Nevertheless, at Porphyry Point, the quantity produced from the whole vineyard was at the rate of two hundred gallons per acre; and the result has been such as fully to bear out the hope that, at no great distance of time, the wines of New South Wales may prove themselves capable of competing with those of Europe, in the market of the world.

My chief object in furnishing again to the association a sample of the wine No. 1, is for the sake of mentioning that a small package of it was sent to Great Britain, as a token of remembrance and regard, to a relative, and at the same time as a specimen of colonial produce. It was sent under the care of Mr. Kirchner, who left the colony in the beginning of the year, with authority from government to bring out German emigrants, specifically with a view to the cultivation of the vine, and to aid the colonists in their efforts to render wine an article of colonial export. By the post of last week from Sydney, I had advice of the safe arrival of this wine in London—not, however, from Mr. Kirchner direct, but from the party to whom the package was addressed. In his notification to that party of the safe arrival of the package, and of its further transmission to its destination, I am advised that Mr. Kirchner uses the following words—"I have given a few bottles to judges in the city [Mr. Kirchner was authorised to do so, if he thought proper], and they consider it a good sound, and promising wine. Were a few fine Burgundy vines added to the vineyard, it would improve the wine materially, by imparting to it a little more flavour and bouquet."

I may be allowed to add that since the above wine was made I have had a portion of vineyard ground brought into bearing, with "fine Burgundy vines" exclusively; and that next season I shall thus be in a condition to try the effect of the admixture here recommended; and in due time I hope to have it in my power to submit the result for the inspection of the association.

MR. KING'S REPORT.

Red Wine of Irrawang.—Vintage, 1836.—This wine is the product of the black pinean grape, a hardy variety, though a shy bearer. Within eighteen months, however, from the time when the cuttings were put into the ground, the grapes were perfected which produced it.

The vine cuttings were planted at Irrawang, William River, in September, 1834, in trenched land, six feet by four apart, were trained to one stake and pruned to spurs of two eyes. The soil is free and open, being the *debris* of puddingstone and porphyry. When the fruit was ripe, it was gathered and pressed in February, 1836. The juice was fermented along with the skins in an open vat. When the fermentation became less rapid, as indicated by the reduction of the temperature of the decomposing mass, the liquid portion (the wine) was run into a cask, where, after the fermentative process was finished, it was allowed to remain until the yeast formed had subsided. The clear wine was then drawn off, to prevent the precipitated yeast from again mingling with it, and thereby reproducing fermentation. With the same view, and in order to oxidise any remaining leaven, the wine was, in the following spring again drawn off, exposed freely to the air, and run into another cask, where, for the sake of allowing the remaining yeast and oxidised leaven to subside, it remained till the winter of 1837, when it was fined and bottled. From that period to the present time the wine has, in its progress to maturity, gradually undergone various chemical changes. It has, consequently deposited in the bottle a portion of its tartar and its colour, lost some of the grape sugar, increased in alcohol, and at times given out carbonic acid; all the while it continued to develope more perfume and ethereal odour, and is now more agreeable and mellow to the taste. Altogether, it has thus become a more perfect wine, without yet exhibiting any symptom of its having reached perfection, or rather that ultimate point of maturity at which, in all wines, deterioration must commence. This wine is the produce of the pure juice of the grape, without any addition whatever.

One of the established laws of nature is, that chemical changes are accelerated with a rapidity proportioned to the temperature of the mass subject to such change; and, consequently, wine, in a warm climate, will naturally arrive at maturity sooner than in a colder one. Wine, we well know, is sent from Europe to the East and West Indies, so that the influence of the voyage may facilitate the ripening process, which is generally developed by long keeping. It is found that the wine, after being so carried to the East Indies, is superior to that which had, in like manner, been carried to the West Indies, simply because the longer voyage exposes the wine more to the influence of an elevated temperature. It has also been found, that the same result may be obtained in a much shorter period of time, by exposing the wine to a comparatively high artificial temperature—a practice, however which I conceive to be dangerous and objectionable; and far more so the recommendation, for that purpose, of exposing the wine in bottle to the heat of a baker's oven, given in a French work of recent authority on the subject.

The sample of wine now produced, having been grown and kept in this colony, must therefore possess its present degree of maturity years earlier than it could have attained the same degree in any of the more temperate wine-growing countries of Europe.

A practical result to be drawn from the fact that temperature exerts a powerful influence in modifying chemical decomposition is, that from the heat of the climate the wine-growers in this colony, particularly in this locality, will find their wine comparatively soon at a given point of maturity, and will thereby be enabled to send it sooner into the hands of the consumer. This also points out the necessity of cool cellars for the preservation of wine, in such a climate as this: whereas, in the higher latitudes, where wine is produced in Europe, the prime consideration in the storing of wine is to protect it from the frost.

There is another law, affecting materially the operations of the wine maker in many stages of his process, from the fermentation of the juice to the disposal of the wine in bottle, to which I beg to call particular attention with reference to the sample of wine now produced. *Chemical action is active also in proportion to the volume of the mass acted on, other conditions being the same.* Hence it follows that wine, in a large mass, will ameliorate more rapidly, and develope its qualities more completely, than in a small one. It ought to be contained, therefore, in large vessels, till that effect be produced; it may take only a few months, or it may take a series of years, to bring it to sufficient maturity. This depends on the original composition of the wine, the heat of the climate, and other modifying causes. On the Rhine, for instance, wine requires the lapse of many years to ripen to maturity, and to facilitate that result by the mere bulk of the mass it is stored in very large tuns, some of which are estimated to contain hundreds of pipes.

When the wine has at length been sufficiently so perfected, it is necessary to arrest or retard, if possible, this chemical process, which constitutes the ripening to maturity. For that purpose, in accordance with the law already stated, the mass must be reduced in bulk, and the most convenient mode of accomplishing this is that which is generally adopted—by drawing it off into common bottles, and packing them away in a cool cellar, to remain till the wine shall arrive at perfect maturity; in this state it may remain, according to circumstances, a longer or shorter period. But wine forms no exception to the universal law. That quality, which is common to all dead organic substances—to resolve themselves under ordinary circumstances into their elementary forms, and which in the case of wine aids in its formation, will assuredly in time accomplish its destruction. The same chemical decomposition which promoted the progress of the wine to maturity, will in course of time, even in bottle, as certainly cause its deterioration and decay.

The sample of red wine presented is now nearly thirteen years old. It was kept only a year and a half in cask, and has, therefore, now been eleven years in bottle. Had it been some years longer in the cask, it would, no doubt, therefore, have acquired its present degree of maturity, in the bottle, several years ago.

This has been considered by competent judges to be a very superior wine, resembling old high flavoured Burgundy. I have, however, in my cellar, wine made subsequently, which I consider even of superior quality—samples of which I will produce at the next half-yearly meeting of the association.

The White Wine produced is the same as was presented to the association in November last.

The Sweet Wine has also been produced, in May last, and reported on.

Liqueurs.—No. 1 is a sample of Orange Liqueur, and No. 2 of Noyeau. These liqueurs are wholly the produce of the vineyard at Irrawang, with the exception of the sugar used. The noyeau is flavoured with the stones of the loquat. In point of quality these liqueurs are fully equal to the very best French or German samples.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—In your valuable paper of yesterday appeared a letter from A Lover of Aquatics, suggesting an augmentation of prizes to the different classes of yachts, and other improvements, for the ensuing Regatta, commemorative of that auspicious day when the foundation as it were of this glorious colony was laid—a day which I consider ought to be set apart as a national holiday by legal enactment. Certain you will not take anything ill that may be suggested with a view to give the greatest enjoyment and recreation with the greatest order and propriety, I beg to suggest to the Committee that may be appointed to conduct our next Anniversary, the expediency of having the Head Quarters off Dawes' Point, as on the two last occasions it was off Fort Macquarie. Considering the ruggedness of the ground, the confined space, and lowness of the latter, I think every man of any sense will agree with me, that Dawes' Point is the place for view, recreation, and everything else that can give pleasure. Hoping these few remarks will receive attention,

I remain yours, most respectfully,

AN AUSTRALIAN.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—I beg leave to assert that the statement contained in the paragraph relative to the returns of cattle filed at the Police Office, published in Wednesday's number of your paper, is not true. All the returns required by the act referred to have been filed at that office, and are open to the inspection of whom it may concern. Perhaps the statement was made in honest error; but public fault-catchers should, at all events, have truth on their side, to make their services useful in promoting public good.

I am, Gentlemen,

The Inspector of Slaughter-houses.

[When the returns were applied for a few days since, there were none later than August; since the inquiries were made, they have, we are informed, been sent in, the Inspector therefore, has nothing to complain of.—Eds.]

MARRIED.

At St. Mary's, on the 6th instant, by the Rev. A. M'Lennon, Mr. John Nicol to Mrs. Mary Anne Healy, of Sydney.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

THE NEW AGITATION.

(From the Morning Chronicle.)

Did it ever occur to Mr. Hume and Mr. Cobden, that political agitation is in itself a great evil?—that it interrupts business, wastes time and property, unsettles the minds of the people, and leads by no very remote chain of cause and effect, to such meetings as those in which the Cuffays and Fussells indulge their diseased craving for notoriety, at the expense of the peace and comfort of the community? If the Irish Catholics might agitate to carry the Emancipation Act—if the English Whigs might agitate to carry the Reform Bill—if the Corn-law League might agitate to deprive the landlords of their monopoly, why may not the Chartists, or the so-called Chartists, agitate to bring about any imaginable change which they, in their wisdom or their foolishness, may think good? There are principles, we repeat with Curran, which it is dangerous to lay bare too often, "as there are pillars the depths of whose foundation you cannot explore without weakening their stability;" and the right to stir up the people to physical or moral force demonstrations is one which should surely be reserved for emergencies.

Again, did it ever strike these gentlemen that they are going out of their way to foster one of the most mischievous delusions that can be diffused among the people, when they tell them, or suggest, that any material portion of their deprivations and sufferings could or would be removed by a House of Commons elected by the mass. Barring accidents, all happiness and prosperity in this world depend on forethought and industry. Nations differ little (if at all) from individuals in this respect. If the one is occupied for any given space of time in building fortifications, playing at soldiers, or planting trees of liberty and dancing round them, whilst the other is constructing railroads and manufacturing articles of comfort and convenience, it is not difficult to foretell which will be most thriving and contented at the end; and to suppose that any Government or Legislature can equalize their conditions, is to suppose that the laws of human progress will be reversed in favour of the least deserving portion of mankind. All a regular Government can well do in any country, is to preserve order and enforce justice; all a wise Legislature will attempt in such a country as Great Britain, is to remove unequal laws, encourage useful enterprise, keep a strict watch over taxation and expenditure, and carry into effect such schemes of improvement as, after ample inquiry and discussion, have indubitably received the sanction of the enlightened majority. Now, is there any sound reason for believing, or even any earnest and general complaint in any quarter, that the House of Commons has neglected its essential duties in these respects? Would it be likely to perform them better after the passing of a new Reform Bill? Let Mr. Charles Villiers, the virtual representative of two great popular constituencies, reply:—"He did not think that legislation could have been very different if the suffrage had been different since the time of the Reform Bill. He did not believe that their legislation would have been very different if the Reform Bill had not been passed at all. He believed the House was much impressed by public opinion, and their sentiments much formed by public discussion, and he believed there was nothing which was honestly desired by the country which that House would not give."

We believe so too; and we are tempted to make to the members of the new League a suggestion analogous to one made by M. Thiers to the Socialists in reference to the labour question:—"The National Assembly must have a complete, solemn, and searching discussion on this subject: it is right for us to know whether any one possesses the secret of suppressing at pleasure all the miseries of the people; it is right, if any one possesses this secret, that he should bestow it; and that, if nobody does possess, nobody should promise it; for to promise it when one has it not, is to provoke the effusion of blood. But, *en attendant* these solemn discussions, we may here inquire, amongst one another, if any one holds under his hand the means of assuring work to the workmen at all times?" Now, amongst one another, we should like to ask Mr. Cobden whether (setting aside his peace establishment crotchet) he has under his hand any great scheme of social amelioration, which he thinks a thoroughly reformed and regenerated House of Commons would sanction, and the present half-reformed and degenerating House of Commons would reject. If so, let us have it at once, by all means. Give the present House a chance. If they do not go along with him, and enlightened public opinion does, the best argument of his opponents will be cut from under him, and it will be impossible to say again, what will certainly be said now, that the movement party have stolen a leaf out of Mr. O'Connor's book; because they could find nothing calculated to excite public interest, or win popular favour, in their own.

But is Mr. Hume's motion calculated to win popularity? Are the people eager for the proffered boon? Mr. Cobden says they are; but he says it argumentatively, and in a manner which throws doubt and suspicion upon the fact. "Do they (Mr. Sergeant Talfourd and Lord John Russell), or do they not, deliberately mean to say in this house, that the great mass of the unenfranchised population of this country do not desire to possess political power? That is the question. Will any one in this house utter such a libel on the great mass of the people in this country, that they are excluded from political rights, and that they are so abject, so servile, that they even do not desire to possess political rights? Sir, I should be sorry to believe it, and I do not believe it. I should have a very poor opinion of my countrymen, indeed, if I entertained such an opinion of them." This reminds us of Canning's knife-grinder—

Wretch, whom no sense of wrongs can move to vengeance.

But why should Mr. Cobden think so low of his countrymen, assuming them to be content with practical liberty, and indifferent about what he is pleased to term political rights? He need not be afraid. They will not suffer any right of real value to be invaded; and we put it to him, as an observing and reflecting man, whether more danger is not to be apprehended from their undue excitability on such topics than from their apathy? Nor is the question what he states it to be. We dare say that, if the chairman or secretary of the League were to go round and ask the non voters of Manchester whether they would like to be voters, they would say yes. But did any large section of what in any sense can be called the people, think or care about the matter six months ago? Do they think or care much about it now? That is the question; and we think the author of Ion showed himself as good a political observer as he is a poet, when he utterly "denied the existence of any new enthusiasm" in favour of large organic changes, though, in common with many other conscientious Reformers who voted against Mr. Hume, he admitted that a material modification and extension of the franchise may be required and demanded before long. This was the view taken by Mr. Sidney Herbert, who said he was far from thinking the present system of representation perfect, but did not think it would be rendered more perfect by exaggerating the chief error of the Reform Bill—its uniformity of suffrage. In answer to Mr. Osborne's witty allusion to the depotism of the Cabinet, Mr. Sidney Herbert referred to the state of affairs in Paris, where the most extended system of suffrage the world has ever yet seen tried on a large scale, has exercised no wholesome influence at all, either in preventing corruption or checking expenditure. The minority who voted with Mr. Hume was certainly larger than we anticipated. The fact is, many members who dissented from his peculiar views, and disliked the form of his motion, voted for it by the way of expressing a general opinion in favour of an extension of the franchise. They desired progress, not organic change; they disapproved of the tone in which the motion was treated by two great parties in the House; and they thought a direct negative might be misconstrued into a slight on the claims of a large and intelligent portion of the lower class. We ourselves strongly repudiate the doctrine of finality; we think the franchise may be improved and extended, in more than one direction, without risk; and we earnestly advocate the prevention and punishment of corruption; but we should hardly have thought ourselves bound to support a motion which blends a little that we like with so much that we dislike, and is allowed on all hands to be singularly ill-timed.

Emigration.—Lord Monteagle's select committee, appointed by that tenant-encouraging and improvement-promoting body, the House of Lords, for the purpose, as the Brandon peer alleged, of considering the best means "by which colonisation may be made subsidiary to other measures for the amelioration of the social condition of Ireland, and by which, with full regard to the interests of the colonies themselves, the comfort and prosperity of those who emigrate may be effectually promoted," on Saturday laid before their brother peers the minutes of evidence they had taken up on Monday last, since the resumption of their labours on the assembling of the new parliament. They examined, it appears, during that period, thirteen witnesses. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir T. L. Mitchell, who holding the office of Surveyor-General in New South Wales, under the Crown, declared that his land in the Sydney district was useless, because he had been unable to employ labour upon it. Mr. David Maclaren, manager of the South Australian Company, and a resident of the colony for four years, whose testimony amounted to this: that from the character of the Irish emigrants already sent to South Australia, he formed a very unfavourable anticipation, "considering them very little removed from the mere animal." Mr. Thomas Frederick Elliott, formerly chairman of the Colonization Commission, but now Assistant Under-secretary of State in the Colonial Office, gave an elaborate account of the results of previous years emigration to Canada, as reported by Mr. Buchanan, and made in the course of his evidence the following remarkable statement, "that of rather more than 100,000 Irish people, who started last year for our own provinces, upwards of 17,000 died either on the voyage or in quarantine, after landing, making the fearful mortality of seven per cent." Sir Henry Young, Lieutenant-Governor of South Australia; Mr. William Ash, the head of the Irish and Scotch department in the office of Woods and Forests; Mr. Maxwell Lefroy, a resident of Western Australia; Mr. Edmund Hollswell, an English barrister, and a visitor of the colony of New Zealand; Captain Joseph Thomas, a settler in New Zealand, who expressed his firm conviction that any addition to the labouring population there, in order to be successful, should be preceded by an introduction of capital, and that want of labour was not one of the causes which impeded the introduction of capital. M. J. Besnard, the Emigrant Agent in Cork, whose evidence in connexion with the proposed wholesale expatriation of the Irish peasantry is of so important a nature, that I shall place it before the readers of the *Freeman* in a condensed form with as little delay as possible. This gentleman, amongst other startling revelations, informed the committee—that there was not the slightest difference or distinction between the accommodation afforded to pigs and sheep on the thirty-hours' voyage from Cork to Plymouth and that afforded to deck passengers." Mr. George Knox, the stipendiary magistrate at Sligo, the eleventh witness, explained the actual condition of the crown property at Ballycline, county Roscommon, and of the late Major Mahon's estate. Mr. John Alexander Jackson, the last witness, gave an interesting account of his observations while residing in New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, and South Australia, where he had discharged the duties of Colonial Secretary; but his evidence was rather unfavorable to an extensive system of emigration from Ireland. The committee will meet again after Whitsuntide holidays and pursue their inquiry.—*Correspondent of the Freeman.*

Important to Livery Stable Keepers and Others.—In a horse case tried a few days ago in the Court of Common Pleas, the Lord Chief Justice, in summing up, said "There were two prevalent errors against which the public should be guarded. One was, that a person had a lien on a horse for the payment of money due for its keep; the other that a party might sell property left with him to pay the expenses incurred in keeping it. In neither of these cases did any such right exist, though from the appearance of advertisements in the papers, stating that property would be sold to pay the expenses, the public seemed to be of a contrary opinion."—*Bolton Chronicle, June 17.*

Ingenuity of Science.—Who would have imagined, when gun-cotton was produced by M. Schonbein, and the world was threatened with destruction by being blown up by this terrible explosive material, than within a few months it should be discovered to be an excellent styptic for dressing cuts and wounds? But so it is. Dissolved in ether, and applied to the severest cuts, it forms an adhesive covering of singular closeness and adhesiveness, protects the wound, and excludes atmospheric air, or any irritating matter, so that the process of healing is carried on speedily and effectually; and, when all is well, the "protectionist" having done its duty, is removed. So also has Dr. Simpson, of Edinburgh, we are informed, similarly applied chloroform and gutta percha! This mixture, in a liquid condition, at about the consistence of fine honey, is kept in a phial or bottle, and when an accident of the kind to which we have referred occurs, it is simply poured upon the wound; the choloroform instantly evaporates, and the gutta percha remains a perfect, flexible, second skin, over the injured part, preserving it for weeks, if necessary, without the need of dressing, bandages, or any other appliance, till there is no more occasion for this admirable agent. When we call to mind how much human pain will thus be alleviated, how many cures effected where hitherto there have been danger and uncertainty, and how a number of surgical operations will be simplified, it may not be considered too much to rank such inventions among the most valuable that could be discovered and applied for the benefit of mankind.—*Literary Gazette.*

Easy Way of Gaining or Losing Five Years of Life.—Early rising has been often extolled, and extolled in vain; for people think that an hour's additional sleep is very comfortable, and can make very little difference after all. But an hour gained or wasted every day makes a great difference in the length of our lives, which we may see by a very simple calculation. First, we will say that the average of mankind spend 16 hours of every 24 awake and employed, and eight in bed. Now, each year having 365 days, if a diligent person abstract from sleep one hour daily, he lengthens his year 365 hours, or 23 days of 16 hours each, the length of a waking day, which is what we call a day in these calculations. We will take a period of 40 years, and see how it may be decreased or added to by sloth or energy. A person sleeping eight hours a day has his full average of 365 days in the year, and may therefore be said to enjoy complete his .... 40 years.

Let him take nine hours' sleep, and his year has but 342 days, so that he lives only .... 37½ "
With 10 hours in bed he has 319 days, and his life is .... 35 "
In like manner, if the sleep is limited to seven hours, our year has 388 days, and, instead of 40, we live .... 42½ "
And if six hours is our allowance of slumber, we have 411 days in the year, and live .... 45 "

By this we see, that in 40 years two hours daily occasion either a loss or gain of five years! How much might be done in this space! What would not give at the close of life for another lease of five years! And how bitter the reflection would be at such a time, if we reflected at all, that we had wilfully given up this portion of our existence merely that we might lie a little longer in bed in the morning.—*Chambers's Journal.*

The Parallelopiped Steam Engine.—An important improvement has recently been effected on the steam-engine by John M'Dowall, Esq., of the Walkinshaw Foundry, Johnston—another gem to emblazon the crown of this ingenious engineer. Mr. M'Dowall, it is very well known, has produced a very great variety of inventions for the improvement of machinery, and amongst other, that of the piston, which has long since been spread over the world, and cannot be seen without being associated with his name. We have just been seeing this last, but curious invention: it is a small engine, designated the "Parallelopiped," simply and compactly got up, and, to all appearance, like a steam-chest—the whole of the works being wrought in the inside, nothing without being in motion except the governor and a shaft which proceeds from one of the sides of the chest, to be connected to whatever gearing it may be employed to drive. A stranger would take it to be an iron box, so little does it resemble the common form of the engine. The advantages the "Parallelopiped" possesses over the ordinary construction of the high pressure steam-engine, are enumerated as these:—First, it may be purchased at half the cost; second, it only occupies one-fifth of the space, and is less than one-fourth in weight; third, its portability or the ease with which it may be carried about from place to place. This curious little engine has a sweet motion, and, when at work, will scarcely be heard going, having little or no friction; it is less liable than others to get out of repair, and can, we are informed, be made to any power. It is admirably adapted for agricultural ends, and is specially recommended for screw propellers, sawing machinery, pumping water, and hauling coals, or for any other purpose where high pressure steam is used. An engine of this description, and of six-horse power, could almost be borne about on a man's back, and is, perhaps, as splendid a piece of ingenuity as has been achieved since the days of Watt.—*Glasgow Saturday Post.*

Training Institution for Nurses.—Yesterday a public meeting of the supporters of the institution for training nurses for the sick in hospitals, families, and the poor, was held at the Hanover-square Rooms; his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge in the chair. The Bishop of London, in moving a resolution admitting the necessity that existed for the establishment of the kind, and recommending its formation, said, it was desirable that an institution should be established to elevate the character of nurses by training them in a regular course. A similar attempt to this had been made some years since, but it had failed. One on a smaller scale, established by the late Mrs. Fry, had, however, proved the perfect practicability of the plan. Earl Nelson seconded the resolution which was unanimously adopted. The Bishop of Salisbury proposed that an institution for the objects proposed be now established, to be called, "The Training Institution for Nurses for Hospitals, Families, and the Poor." His lordship said similar institutions already existed in Switzerland, Strasbourg, and Paris, all in connection with Protestant communions. The reason the present institution was to be exclusively for Protestants, was in order to preserve that union which would be impossible were there a mixture of creeds admitted. Dr. Wordsworth seconded the proposition, which was carried without dissent. The Bishop of Norwich proposed the formation of a committee to carry out the above resolutions, and said that an institution of this kind had been hitherto opposed, on the grounds that it was adopting Roman Catholic customs, and a system of proselytism. Dr. Todd, M.D., seconded the nomination of the committee. The Earl of Harrowby and the Dean of Manchester supported the objects of the institution. The Duke of Cambridge, in reply to a vote of thanks for his kindness in taking the chair, expressed the satisfaction he had experienced in attending the meeting. He considered it somewhat singular that an institution of the kind had not been thought of before, and he had no doubt of the success of the present attempt, seeing so many of the fair sex present, who always managed these things so cleverly.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1848.

MORETON BAY.—LAND SALE.

At eleven o'clock of Wednesday, the 13th December, the following Town, Suburban, and Country Lots of Land, will be offered for sale by public auction, at the Police Office, Brisbane, Moreton Bay, at the upset price affixed to each lot respectively. Deposit 10 per cent.

TOWN LOTS.

North Brisbane.—1—11. 36 perches each, Nos. 18, 19, 9—11, and 7, of section 10; 20 of section 4; 18, 19, 1, and 20, of section 6. Upset price £100 per acre.

Ipswich.—12. 1 rood and 5 perches, No. 1 of section 2. 13—17. 32 perches each, Nos. 2, 3, and 24—26, of section 6. 18. 1 rood, No. 27 of section 6. 19—24. 32 perches each, Nos. 1—6 of section 7. 25. 16 perches, No. 1 of section 8. 26. 31½ perches, No. 2 of section 8. 27—30. 32 perches each, Nos. 3—6 of section 8. Upset price £8 per acre.

SUBURBAN LOTS.

Stanley.—1. 31 acres, parish of North Brisbane, No. 58 of the eastern suburban allotments. Upset price, £1 10s. per acre. 2. 6 acres and 33 perches, same place, No. 38. Upset price £2 10s. per acre. 3. 101 acres, parish of Chuwor on the Bremen River, No. 1. 4. 89 acres, same place, No. 2. 5. 84 acres, same place, No. 3. 6. 83 acres, same place, No. 4. 7, 8. 76 acres each, same place, Nos. 5 and 6. Upset price £1 per acre. 9, 10. 5 acres each, parish of Brisbane, Nos. 66 and 67. 11—14. 4 acres and 28 perches each, same place, Nos. 68—70. 15. 6 acres and 1 rood, No. 72. 16. 6 acres, 3 roods, and 20 perches, same place, No. 73. 17. 6 acres, 2 roods, and 20 perches, same place, No. 74. Upset price, £3 per acre. 18. 23 acres, parish of Bulimba, on the Brisbane River, No. 1. 19. 29 acres, same place, No. 2. Upset price, £2 per acre. 20. 58 acres, same place, No. 3. Upset price, £1 per acre. 21. 37 acres, same place, No. 4. 22. 45 acres, same place, No. 5. 23. 32 acres, same place, No. 6. 24. 52 acres, same place, No. 7. Upset price, £1 10s. per acre. 25. 121 acres, same place, No. 8. 26. 70 acres, same place, No. 9. 27. 68 acres, same place, No. 10. Upset price, £1 per acre.

COUNTRY LOTS.

Stanley.—28. 89 acres, parish of Bulimba, on the Brisbane River. 29. 160 acres, parish of Bulimba, on Bulimba Creek. 30. 230 acres, same place. 31. 180 acres, same place. Upset price, £1 per acre.

IMPOUNDINGS.

Bungendore.—On the 27th October, from Curandooly, by G. De Lauret, Esq., for trespass: Black heifer, white belly, branded like HC on off rump, and like MH rump and ribs milking side. Yellow and white cow, hooped horns, tip off off horn, illegible brand ribs milking side. Yellow poley cow, branded like M rump and thigh near side. Yellow steer, white spots on legs and belly, cocked horns, NH conjoined thigh near side. White cow, branded ITH rump, M-H ribs milking side, JH conjoined with G rump off side. Red heifer, branded EO ribs milking side. Yellow cow, slit in ear, branded Bm rump, and illegible brand ribs milking side, a grizzle female calf by her side, unbranded. Black poley cow, slit in ear, illegible brand ribs milking side, a yellow and white female calf by her side, unbranded. Black and white steer, short down horns, no brand visible; damages 3d. per head. If not released they will be sold in twenty-four days from the date of first publication. J. Dwyer. 13s. 3d.

Burrowa.—On the 28th October, from Binalong, by order of E. Beckham, Esq.: Dark grey entire colt, apparently a blotched letter and 2 near shoulder, near hind foot white, small star in forehead, long switch tail, two years old, 13½ hands high, damages 2s. 9d. If not released he will be sold. D. Carr. 9s. 3d.

Carcoar.—November 1: Yellow and white cow, piece out the side near ear, no brand visible, with a brown heifer by her side, unbranded. Red steer, like L off rump. Brown and white cow, no brand visible, with a bull calf by her side, unbranded. Brown sided cow, 3P off ribs, with a heifer calf by her side, unbranded. Yellow and white spotted bullock, AX off rump. Dark brown bullock, TW over TW near rump. Brindle bullock, top off the off ear O near ribs, TD near rump. White cow, piece off both ears, JE off rump, with J reversed. Brown bullock, piece off the top off ear, DH off rump. Red and white cow, PM over WC off rump, MMC off ribs. Brindle bullock, some white spots on body, 8 off shoulder, JR off ribs, like IxP off rump, an indescribable brand off shoulder and ribs, like WW off rump. Brown or brindle bullock, slit side off ear, RB off shoulder, RB with RB under off and near rump, white belly, aged. Black and white heifer calf, JD off rump. Yellow yearling steer, R near rump. Dark brown bullock, VK 6 under off rump. Red heifer, white face, streak of white along the back, white belly, piece out of the bottom near ear, no brand visible. Strawberry heifer, small piece out of the side near ear, like JS off ribs. Reddish brown bullock, like JC or IC off rump and ribs. Strawberry steer, brand off rump and ribs not legible, brand near rump not legible. Yellow cow, RM near rump, with a bull calf by her side, unbranded. Brown and white cow, top off the off ear and slit piece out of the side near ear, no brand visible, with a bull calf by her side unbranded. Grey horse, long mane, switch tail, has had a sore back from the saddle, about 15 hands high, J'A' off side neck, like gH conjoined with B under off shoulder, small scar off ribs, like G with an indescribable brand under and conjoined near shoulder. Dark grey colt, OD over OD near shoulder. Light grey mare near thorough bred, about 15 hands high, long mane and tail, AW and g under with a bar through it near shoulder. Light bay mare, star on forehead, a number of white spots below the saddle, long mane and tail, branded CM or GM near shoulder, G off shoulder, with a bay yearling horse foal by her side, G near shoulder. If not released they will be sold on the 28th November. C. Spink. £1 3s. 3d.

Albury.—On the 28th October, from Bungill:—Brown bullock, WW turned off ribs, about four years old. Iron grey mare, L near shoulder, about four years old, 15 hands high. Brindle bullock, WM off ribs, about four years old. White bullock, PI near rump, indescribable brand near shoulder, about four years old. Light red steer, TIC over C off rump. Yellow and white cow, strawberry heifer calf, S over ‿ off rump, very old. Black and white cow, S over ‿ off 2 off ribs, ditto. Red and white cow, like Ex off rump, about five years old. If not released before the 21st November, to be sold. J. Somes. 12s.

TO ALL HONOURABLE MEN AND WOMEN.

LOST, on Wednesday morning, in George-street, or thereabouts, by a poor young woman, a FIVE POUND NOTE, the whole of her earnings after months of servitude. The finder on restoring the note to the poor girl would experience the pleasure and satisfaction consequent on benevolent actions, and if required receive

ONE POUND REWARD,

By applying at the *Herald* Office. 7449

LOST, a Two-foot Ivory Rule. The finder on bringing it to 287, Castlereagh-street, will be rewarded for his trouble. 7450

FOUND, on Wednesday evening, near the Post Office, a light Riding Whip. The owner may have it on describing it, and paying the expense of this advertisement. Apply at the *Herald* Office. 7440

TO MERCHANTS AND WOOL-SORTERS.

TO LET, a good Store and large lot of Ground, situated in Macquarie-place. Application to be made to Mr. M. Castle, Pitt-street.

August 24. 2350

TO LET, A FIRST-RATE PUBLIC HOUSE WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—The old established and well-known Public House, the Blue Bell Hotel, now in full trade, situated at the corner of Erskine and Sussex streets, near the Steam Company's Wharf, with license, good-will, and bar fittings complete—one of the neatest in the colony. Rent very moderate, the coming-in reasonable, the purchaser having value for his money. The only reason the present proprietor (Mr. Borton) leaving, is, having taken the Cricketers' Arms Hotel, corner of Pitt and Market Streets.

N.B.—None but principals will be treated with. 7386

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, Two Houses, in Pitt-street, opposite the Union Bank, late the *Fitz Roy Hotel*; one House in George-street, lately occupied by Price and Staddon, opposite the Bank of Australasia;

AND,

One House in George-street, opposite the Cathedral, lately occupied by Mr. Philip Hart as a General Store.

Enquire at the Office of

JAMES SIMMONS,
7082 Hunter-street.

TO LET, a first-rate Town Residence situate at Miller's Point, containing on the ground floor, dining, drawing, and breakfast rooms, butler's pantry, and spacious hall. Three principal bed-rooms, and three small ditto on the first floor, three attics, good offices on basement, three-stall stable, and coach-house, garden in front and rear. Rent, £100 per annum.

Also,

Duke's Wharf and Stores, fronting Darling Harbour, with a large Dwelling-house, in the immediate vicinity, recently repaired at considerable expense. May be had together or separately, the Wharf and Stores at £150 per annum, the House at £100 per annum.

Also,

Dry cellars in Queen's-place; they are about eighty by thirty feet, and with counting-houses adjoining. Rent, £20 each per annum.

Apply at the Office of the Loan Company, 354, Castlereagh-street.

Sydney, October 9. 5756

TO LET, the house at the Glebe lately occupied by Mr. Woolley, with or without the upper garden. Rent moderate. Apply to T. Woolley, Office, George-street.

November 1 6977

TO LET, with immediate possession, that handsome and commodious Family Residence, at Balmain, lately in the occupation of T. W. Campbell, Esq. Apply to Mr. Metcalfe, Custom House. 6328

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, the house in Castlereagh-street, lately occupied by the Rev. Mr. Bodenham. Apply at the Bank of New South Wales.

TO LET, the House and Grounds of Wanstead, Cook's River, at present in the occupation of F. W. Unwin, Esq. The house contains ten rooms, and many conveniences. A large garden in excellent order adjoins it. Communication with town is frequent and speedy, by means of the omnibuses plying to and from a short distance of the grounds; and in every respect it is a desirable residence for a respectable family. Apply to Messrs. Robert How and Co.; or to Mr. J. F. Hilly, Bank of Australia Buildings, or Newtown. 145

COUNTRY RESIDENCE,
NEAR PENRITH.

TO LET, a delightful roomy Cottage, with a large garden and orchard, situated on Mount Pleasant Estate, overlooking the beautiful fertile flats on the Nepean River, distant only one mile and a half from Penrith. Furniture may be had with the cottage, or taken at a valuation. Two or three paddocks may be had if required. Apply to Mr. Hugh Swan, superintendent, Mount Pleasant; or to Francis Mitchell, Esq., Queen's Wharf, Sydney. 5509

TO LET OR SELL, that Steam Engine Flour Mill, at Raymond Terrace. For particulars enquire of William Webb, Union Wharf. 5710

IMPORTANT!!
TO PERSONS DESIROUS OF EMBARKING IN A GENERAL BUSINESS.
MUSWELLBROOK STORE,

TO BE LET OR SOLD, with or without the Stock in Trade of the above Store, possessing a frontage of forty feet, depth twenty-five feet; containing the shop, thirty feet by fifteen, and four rooms; together with detached kitchen and dry store, and other conveniences fit for carrying on an extensive trade. Also, the furniture to be sold at a valuation, together with two three-horse teams.

The premises in their situation possess many desirable advantages for persons anxious of entering in the above line of business. For further information apply to the undersigned, if by letter post-paid.

PIERCE HEGARTY.

N.B.—The proprietor has hitherto carried on an extensive business in the above Store for the last seven years, and being now desirous of leaving the colony, solicits an early application. 7154

SALES BY AUCTION.

NEGROHEAD TOBACCO, CHEESE IN TINS, SOUPS AND BOUILLI, BOTTLED FRUITS CHUTNEY, ENGLISH HAMS, BURNETT'S VINEGAR, &c., &c.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

Will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, At 11 o'clock,

11 KEGS Negrohead TOBACCO
20 Cheeses in tins
42 Tins Soup and Bouilli
9 Cases bottled Fruits
2 Ditto Chutney
40 English Hams
6 Cases Mustard,—"Batty's"
13 Quarter-casks Burnett's Vinegar.

Terms at sale. 7401

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32 POCKETS KENT HOPS.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

Will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, At 11 o'clock,

THIRTY-TWO POCKETS KENT HOPS, in fine condition

Terms at sale. 7402

CARBONATE SODA, BLUESTONE, STARCH.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

Will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, At 11 o'clock,

4 KEGS SODA CARB. just landed
8 Kegs bluestone, ditto
28 Boxes starch, each 56 lbs.
1 Coffee mill, with fly wheel

Terms at sale. 7404

WINDOW GLASS,
LAMP BLACK, ROOM PAPER, GREEN AND BLUE PAINT.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

Will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, At 11 o'clock,

14 BOXES Glass, 16 x 12, 14 x 9, 12 x 10
2 Casks lamp black
380 Rolls room paper
42 Kegs and tins green and blue paint

WITHOUT RESERVE.
Terms at sale. 7404

SPLIT PEASE,
CHOCOLATE, EPSOM SALTS, GLAUBER SALTS.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

Will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, At eleven o'clock,

10 BARRELS Split Pease, just landed
28 Boxes chocolate
15 Kegs Epsom salts, weighing about 140 lbs. each
2 Casks Glauber salts

Terms at sale. 7403

TOILET SOAP AND WINDOW GLASS.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

Will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street. THIS DAY, FRIDAY, At 11 o'clock,

1 CASE containing 56 dozen Toilet Soap, in small fancy boxes

Also,

10 boxes glass 10 x 14
10 ditto ditto 12 x 14

Terms at sale. 7462

PRIME MESS BEEF.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

Will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 474, George-street, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, At 11 o'clock precisely,

12 TIERCES PRIME MESS BEEF, just received from Portland Bay.

After which,

24 hams, 24 pieces bacon

Terms at sale. 7466

CURLED HORSEHAIR.
EX ELIZA MOORE.
TO UPHOLSTERERS, MATTRESS MAKERS, AND OTHERS.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

Will sell by auction, at the City Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, At 11 o'clock,

4 HOGSHEADS ENGLISH CURLED HORSEHAIR.

Just landed ex Eliza Moore.

Terms at sale. 7463

CHAMPAGNE, SHERRY, CLARET, PORT, MOSELLE, BUCELLAS.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

Will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, At 12 o'clock,

25 CASES CHAMPAGNE, just landed

Sherry:
1 Pipe
2 Hogsheads
6 Quarter-casks
11 Cases, each 3 dozen
16 Cases, each 1 dozen

2 Cases Claret

Port:
4 Quarter-casks
2 Hogsheads
12 Cases, each 3 dozen
5 Cases, each 1 dozen

6 Cases Moselle
11 Cases Bucellas.

Terms at sale. 7400

SPANISH RED WINE.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

Will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, At 12 o'clock,

11 HOGSHEADS AND NINE QUARTER-CASKS RED WINE.

Terms at sale. 7462

TO BE SOLD FOR THE BENEFIT AND ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
BRANDY, RUM, TEA, WINE, AND SHEEPSHEARS.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

Has been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, Without the slightest reserve, At 12 o'clock,

3 HOGSHEADS BRANDY
1 Ditto B.P. rum
16 Cases sherry wine (London bottled)

At 11 o'clock,

13 Half-chests hysonskin tea
2 Ditto congou
20 Dozen sheepshears

Terms at sale. 7465

CURIOSITIES, &c., FROM THE ISLANDS.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

Will sell by auction, at the City Mart, ON TUESDAY NEXT, At 11 o'clock,

1 CASE SHARK FINS
1 case pearl shells
1 case mats
3 cases pearl shells and coral
1 case small shells.

The above are now on view at the Rooms.

Terms—Cash. 7464

CONTINUATION OF TUESDAY'S SALE.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF FASHIONABLE FINE GOLD JEWELLERY, GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, SILVER ARTICLES, SILVER MOUNTED PLATED WARE, &c.

Just landed, ex Eliza Moore.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON

Has received instructions from the importers, to sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, NOVEMBER 10, At eleven o'clock,

ONE of the best selections of FINE GOLD JEWELLERY, GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, PLATED WARE, &c., yet offered for public sale in the colony, and consisting of—

Brooches—Coloured, stone, enamel, cameo, filagree, new pattern box and glass, Victoria, and various other
Rings—Brilliant, coloured stone, signet keepers, pearl, and boxes of assorted
Earrings—Coloured and bright gold, and a superior assortment of wire
Guard Chains—Ladies' and gentlemen's bright and coloured fancy guards and hair chains
Gold snaps, swivels, split rings, studs, snaps and ends, chains for pins, pins, hearts and crosses, earring tops, pencil cases, spectacles, tooth picks, and various other articles.

WATCHES.

A few remaining silver lever and vertical
Gold and silver horizontal enamelled and gold dials, highly finished.

SILVER GOODS.

A varied and superior assortment of thimbles
Fancy shawl brooches
Everpoint pencils, new patterns
A great variety of fancy shawl brooches
Toothpicks, spectacles, fruit knives
Ladies' companions, sleeve buttons, scent-boxes
Studs, bracelets, guard-chains
Sugar scoops, butter-knives, pincushions, &c.

PLATED JEWELLERY.

Brooches, earrings, guard-chains, lockets, &c.

SILVER MOUNTED PLATED-WARE.

Handsome cruet stands, with richly cut glass
One set of elegant dish covers
Pillar and chamber candlesticks, snuffers and trays
Toast-racks, tea and coffee sets, egg cups
Cake baskets
Waiters, butter-coolers, branches

SUNDRIES.

Best quality gilt keys, British plate forks and spoons, gilt trinkets, coat-links, Albata everpoints, gold and silver beads, toilet boxes, mourning trinkets, garnet necklaces, &c.

☞ The Auctioneer will, as usual, guarantee the quality of the articles he offers for sale, and the trade may inspect the watches and jewellery previous to the day of sale.

Terms at sale. 7469

SUPERIOR ACCORDIONS.
JUST LANDED, EX ELIZA MOORE.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, NOVEMBER 10, At eleven o'clock,

One case superior Accordions, consisting of inlaid Ebony, Octagon, French, &c., from 10 to 16 keys.

Terms at sale. 7470

TWENTY-SEVEN PACKAGES
FLOWING BLUE EARTHENWARE AND WHITE AND GOLD AND WHITE CHINA.
JUST LANDED EX ELIZA MOORE.
TO EARTHENWARE DEALERS, STOREKEEPERS AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, ON TUESDAY NEXT, NOVEMBER 14, At 11 o'clock,

The following superior assortment, comprising—

Three crates flowing blue
Dinner, 10 inches; Pie, 8 inches; Cheese, 6 and 7 inches — Florentine, blue, Mazarine, Orleans, &c.
One crate dishes, ditto ditto
One ditto vegetable dishes, to match
Three ditto chamber services, flowing blue, mulberry, Chinese regula
Three ditto breakfast cups and saucers, flowing blue, Chinese, blue Syrian, &c.
One ditto breakfast sets, complete
Three ditto dark flowing blue jugs, 3 in set
Two casks mulberry enamelled tea and breakfast sets, complete
Two ditto ditto sacred border and Ormolu
Two ditto white china ditto, complete, and gold edge
Two ditto ditto ditto
One ditto white and gold china
Breakfast cups and saucers
Ditto plates
Basins, egg cups, &c.
Two casks wild rose, dinner, pie, and cheese plates
One cask, wild rose, dishes, vegetable dishes, &c., &c.

Terms at sale. 7472

EXTENSIVE SALE.
STATIONERY, ACCOUNT BOOKS, ENGRAVINGS, &c., TO STATIONERS, STOREKEEPERS, AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, ON WEDNESDAY NEXT, NOVEMBER 15, At eleven o'clock precisely,

One case Bible and Prayer Books, in cases
One bale brown paper
One case coloured cards, papeterie
One ditto plain and coloured ditto, in various sizes
One ditto memo books, account books, ledger, cash, music, &c. &c.
Two ditto school books, miscellaneous books, children's books, &c.
One ditto coloured tinted note paper, octavo, post, demy, tissue ditto
One ditto engravings, Julien's studies, portraits of eminent men, &c.
One ditto copy books, Gillham's.

Also—

One case new music, from the Bondman, Bohemian Girl, Daughter of St. Mark, Enchantress, Matilda of Hungary, &c., &c.

Terms at sale. 7478

PUBLIC NOTICE.
TO DRAPERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. J. RICKARDS' Sale of Drapery and Fancy Goods, advertised for TO DAY, is postponed to TUESDAY, November 14th, in consequence of the bulk of the goods advertised not being yet landed from the Trafalgar. 7456

WOOL.
TO WOOLGROWERS, FELLMONGERS, AND OTHERS.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Intends Selling
EVERY WEDNESDAY,
At 12 o'clock,
At his Sale Yard, Pitt-street,

WOOL, TALLOW, SHEEPSKINS, and all kinds of COLONIAL PRODUCE, for which he is prepared to make

CASH ADVANCES. 6686

FURNITURE, GERMAN SILVER, FENDERS, CUTLERY, SIEVES, &c.
TO IRONMONGERS, GENERAL DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, on MONDAY NEXT, NOVEMBER 13, At 11 o'clock precisely,

Draught boards, violins, bows
Accordions, dressing cases, desks
Boxes, ornaments
One wardrobe and drawer
Couch
Eight-day clock
Chairs, chiffonniere
Table sets
Super German silver tea and table spoons
Gravy and soup ladles
Salts and mustard spoons
Candlesticks, snuffers, and trays
Bronze fenders, complete
Cane sieves, in sets
Trays, bread baskets, &c.

Terms at sale. 7471

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, BY MR. SAMUEL LYONS
AT THE COMMISSARIAT STORES,
On account of the Accountant-General of Her Majesty's Navy,
THIS DAY, NOVEMBER 10,
At 10 o'clock,

THE following remains of Provisions, &c., landed from the hired brig Freak—Biscuit, salt beef, salt pork, flour, peas, raisins, vinegar, casks, bags, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash. 729

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10.
HOBART TOWN OATS, KENT HOPS, ORANGE AND LEMON PEEL.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, adjoining the Commissariat Stores, THIS DAY, NOVEMBER 10, At 10 o'clock,

100 bags Hobart Town oats
5 pockets Kent hops
4 cases citron, orange, and lemon peel.

Terms—Cash. 7383

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10.
DAMAGED TEAS,
EX THOMAS FIELDEN.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction at MOORE'S WHARF, MILLER'S POINT, On account of whom it may concern, THIS DAY, NOVEMBER 10, At 12 o'clock,

DAMAGED TEAS,
Ex Thomas Fielden.

Terms at sale. 7307

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13.
TO STATIONERS, PRINTERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, At 11 o'clock,

60 Reams double demy news paper, 34 lbs., 36 x 23
200 Reams ditto ditto ditto, 34 lbs., 36 x 24
50 Reams ditto, 30 lbs., 32 x 22
50 Reams yellow wove double foolscap.

Terms at sale. 7241

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13.
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY AT THE NORTH SHORE.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS has received instructions from the *Administratrix of the Estate of the late Thomas Jeffrey, Esq.*, to sell by auction, at his Mart, on MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, At eleven o'clock,

THE DWELLING-HOUSE AT THE NORTH SHORE, formerly occupied by the late Thomas Jeffrey, Esq., and at present by Edward Broadhurst, Esq., at a yearly rental of £100,

together with one acre, three roods, and six perches of land.

The house is faithfully built of stone and lime, and slated. It contains dining-room, drawing-room, three large bed-rooms, and attics.

There is a detached kitchen, laundry, coach-house and stables, and a kitchen garden.

The property is held under a lease from the late Robert Campbell, Esq., and thirteen years of the term are unexpired. The purchaser will at the end of the term be entitled to receive from the lessor the value of all the buildings and improvements, not exceeding £800.

THE GROUND RENT IS ONLY TEN POUNDS PER ANNUM.

The above property being situated opposite Sydney Cove, on one of the finest and healthiest sites in the city, can be earnestly recommended to any gentleman for a residence. A steamer is continually plying to and from the North Shore.

TERMS:—

Twenty-five per cent. deposit on the fall of the hammer, and the residue by bills at three and six months' date from day of sale, bearing eight per cent. interest per annum.

☞ For particulars apply to Messrs. Dunsmure and Longmore, Solicitors, Bligh-street. 6753

HORSES, PONY, CART, &c.

MR. STEWART will sell by auction, at his Stables in York-street, ON SATURDAY, At 11 o'clock,

1 Pair of handsome carriage horses
1 Well-bred entire, a capital jumper
1 Gratis colt, of great power and broke to ride
1 Superb dray horse, thoroughly broken
1 Very superior hackney mare
1 Promising cob filly
1 Very excellent gig and saddle horse
2 Stock horses
4 Harness horses, various
1 Town pony
1 Pony, pony cart, and harness
1 Hooded gig, 1 saddle, &c.
1 Saddle horse, by Marquis, out of Tranby's dam
1 Milk cart, with tins, &c. 7459

MILCH COWS.

MR. ARMSTRONG has received instructions from the trustees of the late Alexander M'Leay, Esq., to sell by auction, on SATURDAY NEXT, NOVEMBER 11, At 12 o'clock, AT HIS REPOSITORY.

The remainder of the dairy cows from this very valuable herd, consisting of—

30 very superior cows, all in milk, with fat calves by their side, or within a very few days of calving.

They will be at the Repository for inspection on Friday.

At 2 o'clock,

Ten well-bred Horses.

They are good sized hackney horses, broken in to saddle and harness, in good working condition, and fresh from the country. They are now at the Repository for inspection. 7477

DRAPERY GOODS.
JUST LANDED.
36 PACKAGES.
MR. R. FAWCETT

WILL SELL by public auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, NOVEMBER 10, At 11 o'clock precisely,

36 Packages New Goods, just landed, viz.—
1 Bale imitation Welsh flannels
1 Case men's brown cotton half-hose
1 Ditto ditto white ditto ditto
1 Case ladies' white and black cotton hose, and children's socks
2 Bales heavy striped cotton ticks
2 Cases gents' superior white shirts, linen fronts, &c.
1 Bale gents' fancy patterns regatta shirts
2 Bales heavy Scotch twilled shirts
1 Case boys' blue cloth caps
2 Cases men's ditto ditto ditto
1 Case 100 yard reel cotton, in black, white, and coloured
1 Ditto 200 yard ditto ditto, ditto and white
3 Bales blankets, 9-4, 10-4, and 11-4
3 Cases drab and white moleskin trousers
2 Bales 36 and 72 white sheeting
2 Ditto 36 and 72 grey ditto
2 Cases assorted haberdashery
1 Bale small pattern prints
1 Bale fancy madder prints
1 Case white drill trousers
1 Bale 7-8 navy blue prints
1 Bale 6-4 heavy cotton checks
1 Case white and coloured stays
1 Case parasols, assorted
1 Case 7-4 and 10-4 white damasks.

Terms at sale. 7139

FANCY WOOLLENS.
MUST BE SOLD TO CLOSE A CONSIGNMENT.
MR. RICHARD FAWCETT

WILL SELL by public auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, At 11 o'clock precisely,

2 (two) cases fancy summer doeskins, consisting of a great variety of patterns in check and stripes.

Terms at sale, 7475

SUMMER DRESSES.
MR. RICHARD FAWCETT

WILL sell by public auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, NOVEMBER 10, At 11 o'clock,

Two cases of sewn goods, consisting of—
Tarletan dresses
Ditto ditto braided
Ditto ditto coloured
Ditto ditto dotted and tucked
Ditto ditto Victoria
Muslin dresses, braided
Ditto ditto embroidered
Ditto ditto coloured
Infants' long robes
Ditto short frocks
Muslin collars
Ladies' pocket handkerchiefs.

Terms at sale. 7476

CALICOS.
JUST LANDED.
MR. R. FAWCETT

WILL sell by public auction at his Commercial Sale Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, At 11 o'clock precisely,

25 Bales white and grey calicos, assorted widths and qualities.

Terms at sale. 7474

SATURDAY'S USUAL PRODUCE SALE.
WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, AND SHEEPSKINS.
MR. MORT

Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, ON SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, At 12 o'clock,

47 BALES FLEECE WOOL
2578 Sheepskins
13 Casks Tallow
158 Salted Hides

Terms.—Cash. 7453

EXTENSIVE CONSIGNMENT
OF CHOICE SHERRIES,
PER "ANN SMITH," FROM CADIZ,
Consisting of
43 HOGSHEADS—137 QUARTER-CASKS, 132 OCTAVES — 38 BARRELS, 82 CASES.
MR. MORT

Has received instructions from the consignees MESSRS. SMITH, CROFT, AND CO., to sell by public auction, at his Rooms; George-street, on WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, At eleven o'clock,

THE whole of the really choice, and many of them most costly wines, comprised in the following list, viz.:—

Mark	Hhds.	Qr. casks.	Octaves.	
)—O—(P	5	25	24	Pale sherry
)—O—(G	1	5	6	Gold ditto
)—(P	5	25	25	Pale ditto, superior
)—(G	1	5	6	Gold ditto do.
P	7	20	12	Pale ditto, fine
G	3	5	4	Gold do., do.
o o P	6	12	15	Pale do., really good
o o G	3	5	4	Gold ditto, do.
Treble diamond P	5	8	12	Pale ditto, very superior
Treble diamond G	1	4	2	Gold ditto, rich
Quadruple diamond P	3	10	12	Pale ditto, ditto
Quadruple diamond G	0	4	0	Gold do., extra fine
o ooo P o	2	6	8	5 barrels pale do. really choice
o ooo G o	1	3	2	Gold ditto do.

Mark	Barrels.	
o o / o o oo / o P	4	Pale ditto, very superior
oooo / ooo P / oo / o	4	Pale ditto, ditto
Anchor G	4	Gold, extra fine
A	4	Amontillado, very rich
EI	4	East Indian—most rare and costly wine
S SM	3	Moscatel, very choice
PD	3	Pajareto
RT	3	Robatant

Mark	
o o P	10 cases pale sherry, each three dozen, very superior
o o G	3 ditto golden ditto, each three dozen ditto
3 diamonds over P	10 ditto pale ditto, each 3 dozen very choice
o ooo o G	6 ditto golden ditto, each three dozen, extra fine
oooo ooo oo P o	10 ditto pale ditto, each three dozen, really costly and rich wine
ooo oo o	10 ditto pale choice ditto

☞ Mr. Mort particularly invites the attention of private families, wine merchants, publicans, and others, to this most unlooked for shipment from Cadiz, as the wines can be warranted as genuine; as they vary in quality from a good dinner wine to the choicest and most costly description of dessert wines, every class of customers can be accommodated.

The whole will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and positively without reserve.

Terms liberal. 7454

SECONDS FLOUR.
MR. MORT

WILL sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, ON SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, At 12 o'clock.

Ten tons Second Flour.

Terms at sale. 7462

MOST IMPORTANT SALE
OF ALL THE CHASTE AND ELEGANT FURNITURE, CUT GLASS AND CHINA, SILVER PLATE AND PLATED WARE, PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS, CARRIAGE, HORSES, HARNESS, &c., &c.
MR. MORT

Is instructed by William Carr, Esq., to sell by public auction, at his residence, GODERICH LODGE, DARLINGHURST, ON WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, Commencing at eleven o'clock,

THE whole of that Gentleman's Household Furniture, &c., &c., principally consisting of the most elegant description of English manufacture, all equal to new, amongst which will be found—

Complete suite of drawing room furniture, in rosewood and damask
Rosewood Grand Pianoforte, a first-rate instrument
Dining room furniture, in Spanish mahogany
Chandeliers and lamps
Brussels and other carpets
Bedroom furniture of every description, and very good
Pair capital carriage horses, with handsome and superior carriage and harness
Plate, china, glass, and earthenware, tables, sofas, couches
Handsome sideboard, &c., &c., &c.

☞ Catalogues are in course of preparation, and the property will be on view some days prior to the sale. [illegible]

CITY PROPERTY.
(BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.)
A SECURE RENT-ROLL,
PAYABLE PUNCTUALLY EVERY WEEK, AND ARISING FROM
SIX COTTAGES,
SITUATE IN LOWER GEORGE-STREET, THREE OF WHICH HAVE FRONTAGES TO HARRINGTON-STREET.
WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION, BY MR. MORT

AT his Rooms, George-street, to the highest bidder, ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, At 11 o'clock, IN ONE OR MORE LOTS, At the option of the purchaser.

LOT 1.

Three newly built brick cottages, well finished and let to permanent and punctual tenants, at five shillings each per week. These have frontage to Harrington-street.

LOT 2.

A weather-boarded cottage, let on a repairing lease at four shillings per week.

LOT 3.

Two excellent cottages, built of stone, having entrance from George-street by Sparkes's-lane, and let to first-rate tenants at six shillings per week each.

☞ This central and compact property commands a certain rental at the rates above quoted; its convenient position always ensuring good and permanent tenants. 7461

TO CAPITALISTS.
ELIGIBLE INVESTMENT OF FREEHOLD PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF SYDNEY.

MR. JOSEPH CURBY is instructed by the Trustee, with the consent of all concerned, to sell by public auction, on the premises, No. 258, Castlereagh-street North, adjoining the New Inn, the property of William Nash, Esq., at 12 o'clock, on MONDAY, the 27th day of November instant, all those brick-built houses formerly the well-known Inn called the Leaping Bar, now subdivided into four dwellings, and let to respectable tenants at weekly rents producing upwards of £80 per annum.

J. C. begs to remind intending purchasers of the real value of this important piece of land, being situate in the best portion of the street, and contiguous to the chief thoroughfare in the City, (Market-street) and is very extensive in size, having a frontage of 49 feet to the building line of the street by a clear depth therefrom of 83 feet, consequently there is ample space to build as many more houses as are erected. The houses are in good repair, and have always commanded paying tenants. It will be sold in one lot, as per plan, on exhibition at the rooms of the auctioneer, No. [illegible], George-street, opposite the Police Office.

Title unexceptionable, and terms made known at the time of sale. [illegible]

FAT CATTLE.

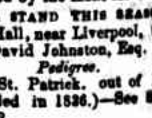
FORTY-ONE Head of prime Fat Cattle, the property of the Hawkesbury Benevolent Society, will be sold by public auction, at Mr. Cullen's Inn, Richmond-road, near Windsor, on Saturday next, the 11th instant, at one o'clock P.M., in lots to suit purchasers.

Windsor, November 8. [illegible]

IN THE SUPREME COURT.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 6th Nov., 1848.
THURLOW v. JOHNSON.

ON Saturday, the 11th instant, at noon, at the London Tavern, George-street, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, all the right, title, interest, and estate of the above defendant (other than an equity of redemption) in and to all that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 1280 acres, more or less, situate, lying, and being in the county of Argyle, parish of [illegible], in the territory of New South Wales, bounded on the east by a line south 185 chains, commencing at the north-west corner of J. Peter's grant; on the south by a line west 80 chains; on the west by a line north 135 chains to the Wollondilly River; and on the north by that river to the north-west corner of Peter's grant aforesaid; unless this execution is previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT,
7260 Under Sheriff.



ÆTHER.

THIS celebrated thorough-bred horse, imported by the Hon. H. W. Pe[illegible], WILL STAND THIS SEASON, At George's Hall, near Liverpool, the seat of David Johnston, Esq.

Pedigree.

Æther by St. Patrick, out of Pastille by Rubens, (foaled in 1836.)—See Stud Book, vol. iv., p. 352.

Performances.
(See Turf Calendar, 1839 and 40.)

1839 he ran—
1st. Third in the £3000 Stakes, Newmarket
2nd. In the Derby—not placed
3rd. Won the Ascot Albany Stakes
4th. Ran second to Euclid for the Grand Duke Michael Stakes
5th. Ditto for the St. Leger Stakes, Newmarket
6th. Won a match with Ton, at Newmarket
7th. Won a handicap Plate at Houghton Meeting, Newmarket

1840.
1st. Ran second for the Port Stakes, Craven Meeting, Newmarket
2nd. Ran second for a Handicap Plate, second October meeting, Newmarket.

Description.—Æther is a bright bay, without white, stands 15 hands 2 inches, most docile temper, and perfect symmetry.

Terms.—Five Guineas each mare; groomage three shillings. Every attention will be paid to the mares, but no risk incurred. Payment to be made before the removal of the mares.

Æther covered two seasons at Euston, the Duke of Grafton's, by whom he was bred and run. 3461

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